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CONTENTS

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Further on U.S. 30 Sep Nuclear Test in Nevada AA 1
Explosion Schedule, Danger AA 1
Test Postponement AA 1
Test Yield, Protests AA 1
TASS Correction AA 2
Chernyshev: Danger Signal AA 2
Scientists Affirm Test-Ban Verification Capability AA 3
Sadovskiy on 'Consensus' [PRAVDA 23 Sep] AA 3
U.S. Attempts To Block Experiment [PRAVDA 28 Sep] AA 4
U.S. Programs, Arms Control Policy Criticized AA 5
J. Carter, G. Smith Remarks AA 5
Achievements Negated [Mostovets] AA 6
Arms Philosophies Clash at Erice Seminar [Kokoshin in PRAVDA 29 Sep] AA 7
Matveyev Looks Ahead to Vienna CDE Followup [IZVESTIYA 30 Sep] AA 9
Grinevskiy Praises Stockholm Agreement [Ovchinnikov] AA 11
Israelyan on Geneva Toxic Weapons Conference [IZVESTIYA 29 Sep] AA 13
PRAVDA Assesses Conference [Ivkin, 29 Sep] AA 14
Petrosyants Cited on 'Marking Time' at Geneva AA 15
Space Armaments Groups Meet AA 15

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Warsaw Pact Chief Kulikov Meets GDR's Honecker BB 1
Bloc Party Culture Chiefs Meet in Bucharest [PRAVDA 26 Sep] BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA Review of Week's International Events [Zhukov, 28 Sep] CC 1
Government Statement on Results of IAEA Session [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 30 Sep] CC 5
Glazunov Commentary CC 6
Gramov Interview on Olympic Games in Korea [Krsak in Bratislava PRAVDA 29 Sep] CC 7
USSR Greets Saudi, Trinidad Leaders on National Days [IZVESTIYA 28 Sep] CC 8

UNITED STATES & CANADA

TASS: Reagan, Gorbachev To Meet 11-12 Oct A 1
TASS Announces Zakharov Released, Returning Home A 1
TASS Announces Daniloff 'Expelled' on 29 Sep A 1
Shevardnadze Statement, Replies to Press A 1
Press Reports on Summit, Daniloff, Zakharov A 8
Shevardnadze Arrives in Ottawa, Makes Statement A 8
Shultz Article Shows Support for RSA Apartheid [Knyazkov] A 9

CHINA

Orlov, Arkhipov at PRC National Day Reception B 1
Zhao Speaks at Beijing Anniversary Reception B 1
Academics Mark 8th CPC Congress 30th Anniversary B 1
[PRAVDA 25 Sep]
Contents of PRC-Poland Communique Noted B 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

Kim Il-song, Jaruzelski Speeches at DPRK Rally C 1
IZVESTIYA Hits U.S.-Japanese Military Maneuvers C 1
[Vinogradov, 29 Sep]
Japanese-Language Edition of Gorbachev Works C 2

WESTERN EUROPE

Deutsche Welle 'Claim to Objectivity' Countered G 1
[Burlatskiy in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 10 Sep]
Soviet-French Cooperation Commission, Session Ends G 6
[PRAVDA 27 Sep]
Italian Public Angry at Rome's SDI Involvement G 7
[Zafesov in PRAVDA 21 Sep]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Peaceful Resolution of Gulf War Urged H 1
SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Discusses 'Senseless' Gulf War H 1
[Musayelyan, 27 Sep]
Iraqi Religious Affairs Delegation Arrives 29 Sep [INA] H 3
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: U.S., Israel Spur Mideast 'Terrorism' H 3
[Vinogradov, 27 Sep]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Madagascar's Ratsiraka Holds Talks; Tours; Departs J 1
Confers With Gromyko [PRAVDA 26 Sep] J 1
Talks With Gorbachev J 3
Leaves for Tashkent [IZVESTIYA 27 Sep] J 5
Meets Uzbek Party Leader J 6
Attends Dinner J 6
Concludes Visit J 6

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Del Canto Reads Chilean Socialist Party Statement K 1
PRAVDA Reports Brutents Delegation Uruguay Visit [26 Sep] K 2

Brazilian Minister Sanguine on Soviet Trade Ties K 2
Baranov Decries Honduran-U.S. Anti-Sandinist Links K 3
PRAVDA on 'Specter' of U.S. 'Grenada Model' Attack K 4
[Bogomolov, 30 Sep]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Cites Gorbachev Stavropol Remarks [20 Sep] R 1
PRAVDA Discusses Need for Restructuring [Varlamov, 23 Sep] R 4
PRAVDA Text of Decision Approving Miners' Work [24 Sep] R 9
Shcherbitskiy Addresses Ukrainian CP Committee R 10
[PRAVDA UKRAINY 23 Sep]
Cherep Appointed Ukrainian Minister 25 Sep R 14
[PRAVDA UKRAINY 26 Sep]
Kunayev Addresses Karaganda Oblast Aktiv R 14
Chernobyl 'Entombment' Operations Highlighted [Samoylenko] R 16
Ukraine To Improve Furniture, Legal Assistance R 17
[PRAVDA UKRAINY 23 Sep]
'Shortcomings' of Angren Party Committee Hit R 19
Razumovskiy Named Chairman of New Veterans' Group R 20
Union of Theater Societies Committee Meets R 20
[PRAVDA 20 Sep]
Yeltsin's Sep Party Activities Examined R 20
Visits Polyclinic [MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 18 Sep] R 20
Chairs School Reform Meeting [MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 17 Sep] R 21
Solovyev Honors Leningrad Propagandists R 22
Zaykov, Zimyanin Attend Scientist's Funeral R 22
Ligachev, Others Sign Obituary of Actor R 22
[IZVESTIYA 26 Sep]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Editorial Assesses Economic Management Experiment [23 Sep PRAVDA] S 1
Machine Building Minister Notes Shortcomings [Leshchinskiy] S 3

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Agricultural Developments for 29-30 Sep Reported T 1
Computer Use in Farm Labor Assessed Favorably T 2

FURTHER ON U.S. 30 SEP NUCLEAR TEST IN NEVADA

Explosion Schedule, Danger

LD301531 Moscow TASS in English 1529 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 30 TASS — The United States today intends to conduct a new nuclear explosion at the testing range in Nevada.

A TASS correspondent was told by a spokesman of the U.S. Department of Energy that an explosion code-named "Labquarc" [TASS spelling] was scheduled at 11 a.m. local time at the test site. The spokesman added, however, that because the wind was blowing in an unfavourable direction this could cause a certain postponement of the blast.

The Pentagon brass fears that in the event of a possible seepage of radioactivity after the explosion the radio active substances could be carried by the wind in the direction of the big nearby city of Las Vegas.

"Labyquarc" will be the 21st nuclear test (counting those that were not announced by Washington) to be conducted by the United States since the introduction by the Soviet Union of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests.

The anti-war public organisation, "American peace test", which is indignant at Washington's refusal to join this important Soviet peace initiative, began early this morning a "peace watch" at the gates of the nuclear testing site in Nevada.

Test Postponement

LD302136 Moscow TASS in English 1944 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Washington September 30 TASS — TASS correspondent Andrey Fedyashin reports:

A spokesman for the Nevada test range told a TASS correspondent that the atmospheric conditions and direction of the wind had not allowed of conducting a test blast. It has been put off so far.

According to news agencies, the USA is planning to detonate underground a nuclear device of a yield much greater than that of the atomic bomb which destroyed Hiroshima. This is confirmed, in particular, by the NBC television company which reported on Monday that the inhabitants of upper floors in Las Vegas had been warned about the possibility of a rocking of buildings at the time of the explosion.

Test Yield, Protests

LD010651 Moscow TASS in English 0550 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Washington October 1 TASS — TASS correspondent Oleg Polyakovskiy reports:

The United States carried out a new nuclear weapons test at the Nevada test site on Tuesday. According to a Pentagon spokesman, the yield of the blast was from 20 to 150 kilotons.

This test code-named "Labquarc" has become the 21st one since the Soviet Union imposed the unilateral moratorium on any nuclear explosions.

Opponents of the arms race held a mass demonstration outside the gatest of the testing range in protest against the U.S. Administration's refusal to join the Soviet moratorium. Carl Sagan, an astronomer of world renown who took part in the march, said that the American people support the ban on nuclear testing. Both chambers of the U.S. Congress have declared in its favour. The White House is the only obstacle on the way to it, he said.

The demonstration involved hundreds of the delegates to the conference of the American Public Health Association, currently in session in Las Vegas, among them Doctor Bernard Lown, winner of the Nobel Prize and co-chairman of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War movement.

Addressing the conference, former U.S. President Jimmy Carter said that the United States should join the Soviet moratorium. He stressed that the refusal to do it would become a grave error which would present Washington in an unseemly light.

TASS Correction

Moscow TASS in English at 0609 GMT on 1 October 1986 transmits a corrected version of the preceding item which provides the following variations:

Paragraph two, sentence three is corrected to read: "A test ban is a mainstream idea. The people and both houses of Congress support the ban. It is only the intransigence of the White House that is in the way," he said.

The demonstration involved.... (rewording, providing quotation marks)

Last paragraph, last sentence is corrected to read: He stressed that the refusal to do it would become "an embarassment and a serious mistake". [rewording, providing quotation marks)

Chernyshev: Danger Signed

LD010751 Moscow TASS in English 0738 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Chenyshev:

Another nuclear explosion thundered out at the U.S. testing range in Nevada Tuesday -- the 21st such blast since the Soviet Union has declared its test moratorium.

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL had warned earlier that earth motion from the explosion should be felt 160 kilometers away.

Despite the fact that the nuclear explosive device was set off deep in a rocky outcrop in the Nevada desert, the blast-wearied earth carried the danger signal across the world.

The political reverberations were the peals of a tocsin telling mankind that another step had been taken to still bigger nuclear armories and, consequently, to the increased possibility of a tragic mistake -- the accidental outbreak of a nuclear war.

The blast also served further evidence that the U.S. political and military leadership continues basing its policy on the obsolete "nuclear deterrence" strategy and the immoral nuclear arithmetics of strategic superiority rather than on an analysis of the concrete realities of the nuclear and space age and that, despite its claimed commitment to peace and desire to destroy nuclear arms, it is interested in putting the arms race into still higher gear, letting it loose in new areas, including outer space, developing even more deadly weapons systems, and furthering material preparation for war.

Washington's disregard for the appeals and good practical example of the USSR -- the 18-month moratorium on all nuclear explosions -- has revealed to the nations not only its unrestrained craving for military superiority but also its true attitude to arms limitation and reduction.

Those set to manufacture another 28,000 nuclear munitions in the next few years in addition to their present stocks of 26,000 such warheads and to increase their nuclear armory substantially, replacing some of the old munitions with new ones, can hardly be interested in current disarmament talks producing results.

Those developing "third-generation" nuclear weapons have obviously no wish to destroy the nuclear genie. Those keen to load near-earth space with strike arms dream of adding a cosmic genie to the nuclear one.

This policy is resented throughout the world. The nations demand that Washington revise its unpromising but dangerous scale of values, join Soviet efforts to close the "nuclear club", and realize its responsibility to its own people and to all mankind.

SCIENTISTS AFFIRM TEST-BAN VERIFICATION CAPABILITY

Sadovskiy on 'Consensus'

PM301023 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 September, First Edition, carries on page 4 under the general heading "The Moratorium and Verification" a 2,400-word feature on the feasibility of nuclear test monitoring. The feature includes articles of differing lengths by scientists from the United States, Japan, the FRG, Britain, Italy, New Zealand, and Peru as well as the following "Soviet Specialist's Commentary" by Academician M. Sadovskiy, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Earth Physics Institute:

"In discussions of scientific questions one by no means always observe such a convincing consensus of opinion as is the case in assessments of the possibility of detecting and identifying underground nuclear explosions.

"This question has a long history. We recall that the fundamental possibility of positively solving it was established back in 1958 at a conference of experts in Geneva.

"The conference participants, including scientists of world renown (N.N. Semenov, I.Ye. Tamm, E. Lawrence, J. Cockcroft, H. Bethe, and others), concluded that it was possible to reliably monitor [kontrol] the fulfillment of an agreement banning all nuclear tests and drew up a document clearly formulating conditions needed to create an international system for monitoring [kontrol] underground nuclear explosions.

"However, approximately 6 months after the Geneva conference an unexpected 'rebuttal' of the scientists' conclusions appeared in the form of 'new seismic date' presented by the U.S. side. Unfortunately, the real inspirers of the 'rebuttal' venture achieved what they wanted. The action of the Geneva conference of experts was halted. Ground was prepared for a growth among nonspecialists of suspecion and distrust of the potential of seismology.

"Since then science's potential has grown many times. Now there are absolutely no grounds for doubts as to the possibility of detecting and identifying nuclear explosions with the help of existing national means. Nonetheless, harmful consequences of the 'new data' sabotage are still felt, revealed in the distorted ideas that are quite widespread in the West. Thus the importance of telling people the true state of affairs and the opinions of scientists and specialists, particularly those quoted here.

"There is no need to repeat them. I will merely dwell on the words of T. Cochran (United States). He believes that joint Soviet-U.S. experiments are needed to remove American's distrust of Soviet statements on the USSR's readiness to strictly fulfill the conditions of a treaty banning underground tests, if one is signed. Americans, he said, will be convinced not by words but by actual monitoring [kontrol] of our fulfillment of the treaty's conditions. We will go into the sources of their distrust. As previously noted, it is inspired by U.S. leading circles. We will note that T. Cochran himself believes that existing technology and methods, given an identical number of stations in the USSR and the United States, are sufficient to register even explosions of less than 1 kiloton.

"It should also be said that U.S. scientists have proved the flimsiness of hiding underground explosions in vast underground chambers ('decoupling'). Furthermore, as T. Cochran rightly points out, such explosions are difficult to carry out and can easily be detected by nonseismic means. (Ch. Arshambo) and others have shown that by oberving the high-frequency components of earth tremors caused by an explosion under 'decoupling' conditions its masking effect is reduced by a factor of 10.

"Thus there would seem to be no obstacles to concluding an agreement banning nuclear tests. However, my more than 30-year experience of participating in the struggle to ban underground nuclear tests does not make me confident that the U.S. leadership will not dream up some new reservations. The Americans are frankly stating their lack of faith in us. So why should we -- and I in particular -- not admit that we have no faith in the actions of the U.S. Administration?"

U.S. Attempts To Block Experiment

PM301541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Spokes in Wheels. U.S. State Department Prevents Arrival of Soviet Seismologists"]

[Text] Washington, 27 Sep -- The Washington administration is trying to derail the Soviet and American seismologists' joint experiment to monitor [nablyudeniye] nuclear tests. [paragraph continues]

Thomas Cochran, chief geophysicist for seismographs of the Natural Resources Defense Council, declared this on Thursday.

He pointed out in conversation with journalists that at first the U.S. State department delayed the issuing of entry visas to a group of Soviet scientists who were to arrive in the United States 14 September to determine a site to set up seismographic equipment in accordance with an agreement signed by the Natural Resources Defense Council and the USSR Academy of Sciences. As is known, American scientists had already set up special equipment in the region of Semipalatinsk in Kazakhstan in July within the framework of that agreement. The need for a return step, as provided for in the agreement, occasioned a fierce debate within the administration, according the THE WASHINGTON POST. Not wishing to openly ban the visit of scientist from the USSR, since such a step would once again draw attention to Washington's reluctance to end nuclear explosions, the American authorities agreed in the end to give permission for a USSR Academy of Sciences delegation to come. However, it was hedged about with conditions which, according to Cochran, are kknown to be unacceptable to the Soviet side.

Chief among them, according to information received by THE WASHINGTON POST, was the requirement to visit the nuclear testing ground in Nevada to "observe and measure the yield of the next underground nuclear explosion." In other words, the Washington administration is trying by hook or by crook to lure Soviet scientists to the Nevada range in order thereby to legitimize the U.S. continuation of nuclear tests at a time when the Soviet Union has unilaterally been firmly observing the moratorium on nuclear explosions for more than a year. THE WASHINGTON POST admits that the presence of Soviet scientists at the Nevada range would be tantamount to "sanctioning the continuation of nuclear tests."

The administration, T. Cochran pointed out, "wants to establish its control" over the Soviet scientific delegation's visit. The reason? The same WASHINGTON POST gives an exhaustive reply to this question. The newspaper states that the joint experiement begun by the Natural Resources Defense Council together with the USSR Academy of Sciences has proved "a serious political embarrassment for the administration by demonstrating that observance of an all-embracing ban on nuclear tests can be efficiently verified" [proveryat]. "Our experiment," T. Cochran declared in an interview with a TASS correspondent, "has cut the ground from under the White House's arguments about the impossibility of verifying [proverka] a ban on nuclear tests. It has shown that claims that the Soviet Union is reluctant to take measures in the sphere of verification [proverka] are untrue, to say the least." So, the administration's reluctance to agree to a nuclear moratorium is connected not with technology but with politics, the scientist pointed out. The American authorities' latest action serves once again to confirm this.

U.S. PROGRAMS, ARMS CONTROL POLICY CRITICIZED

J. Carter, G. Smith Remarks

LD010816 Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] San Francisco September 30 TASS -- James Carter, former U.S. president, has described the "star wars" programme which was developed and is under implementation by the current Washington administration, as the major stumbling block holding up progress in the field of arms control.

Carter, speaking in Las Vegas, denounced the White House refusal to join the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions. He stressed that as a result of this stand by the U.S. Administration, prospects for arms control accords were not visible, which posed the most serious threat to world peace and security.

The speaker made it plain that he supports the protest demonstrations under way near the U.S. nuclear test site in Nevada.

Washington September 30 TASS -- Gerard Smith, former U.S. chief negotiator at Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, believes that the United States is currently moving towards discarding arms control altogether. At a press conference held here he stressed that it was precisely the White House that bore the responsibility for such dangerous developments.

The Reagan administration has set itself the aim of undercutting the entire package of accords reached in the field of arms control in the past 20 years. This conclusion is contained in a special review made by the Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy.

The authors of the document hold that the present U.S. Administration's course of scuttling the fundamental Soviet-U.S. agreements in the military field is strikingly manifest specifically in its intention to jettison adherence to the SALT-2 Treaty.

The review emphasizes that the United States is out to force an open-ended arms race on the USSR in the hope to undermine the Soviet economy. This race, however, can cripple the economy of the United States itself. Moreover, the threat of a nuclear war is being dramatically magnified in such conditions.

Achievements Negated

LD301201 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS -- By TASS commentator Vladimir Mostovets:

The agreement on measures to reduce the risk of outbreak of nuclear war is among the major Soviet-American documents laying the groundwork for relations between the two countries, that were signed in the early seventies.

The agreement, concluded in Washington on September 30, 1971, obliges both sides to continue the implementation and perfection -- in the way they will find it necessary -- of organizational and technical measures to prevent the accidental or unauthorized use of nuclear weapons under their control.

The significance of the Soviet-American agreement of unlimited duration has grown even more in the eighties when, through the fault of the U.S. Administration, the world situation has noticeably aggravated and the nuclear arms race is threatening to break out of control and spread to outer space.

The agreement on measures to reduce the risk of outbreak of nuclear war was signed during the period of detente. That period saw the conclusion of several major treaties directed at curbing the arms race and improving the overall climate in international relations.

The Soviet Union, living up to the letter and spirit of the accords, has been persistently pursuing ever since the policy aimed at strengthening peace and diminishing the danger of nuclear war. It has advanced dozens of peace initiatives. The programme for stage-by-stage abolition of nuclear, chemical and other weapons of mass annihilation by the turn of the century, advanced by the USSR in January 1986; became an important step toward preserving peace on earth.

The USSR has been observing its self-imposed moratorium on all nuclear blasts for more than a year. It expects that the United States will heed the demands of the world public and follow its example.

Such demands are openly rejected in Washington. The U.S. is stubbornly following the course towards an unrestrained arms race, militarization of outer space and heightening of world tension. Moreover, the current American Administration has not only cursed detente, by regarding nearly all positive accomplishments of the seventies as a "concession" to the USSR and a sign of "weakness" on the part of the U.S., but has also undertaken a dangerous step in disrupting the system of treaties that have kept in check the nuclear arms race. This is how one can assess President Reagan's decision to break out of the Soviet-American legal documents limiting strategic offensive weapons -- the 1972 interim agreement and the 1979 SALT-2 Treaty.

This amounts to an attempt to disrupt the military parity between the USSR and the United States, which is the basis of strategic stability worldwide. In a bid to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union, the United States has launched an unrestricted arms race.

The importance of the agreement on measures to reduce the risk of outbreak of nuclear war between the Soviet Union and the United States, concluded 15 years ago, lies not only in the fact that it provides for concrete measures to prevent incidents that might escalate into a nuclear catastrophe. The agreement is an integral element of the series of historic accords reached between the USSR and the United States after lengthy and difficult talks in the seventies, which created the groundwork for future more drastic cuts in armaments, for the establishment of trust between nations and improvement of the international situation on the whole.

Rejecting the significance of the accords and burying detente in oblivion is tantamount to crossing out all achievements in the field of arms control and undermining the efforts to maintaining peace and averting the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

ARMS PHILOSOPHIES CLASH AT ERICE SEMINAR

PM301109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 86 First Edition p 6

[Article by A. Kokoshin, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States and Canada Institute: "War, Peace, and Scientists; Notes by an International Seminar Participant"]

[Text] Erice/Moscow -- In addition to problems of controlled thermonuclear fusion, the development of new generations of computers, and the "Eloisotron" project for a super-powerful neutral particle accelerator, the representative international seminar on scientific cooperation held recently in the small Sicilian city of Erice devoted much attention to conceptual problems of arms limitation, disarmament, and the strengthening of strategic stability. [paragraph continues]

The topics of discussion included in particular the concept of the total elimination of nuclear weapons set forth by Soviet scientists, the Warsaw Pact member countries' Budapest proposals for the reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe, and the principle of a sensible level of military potentials put forward in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th Party Congress. The USSR's decision to further extend its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions was received by most of the seminar's participants as convincing confirmation of the practical implementation of the USSR's foreign policy strategy which takes account of the true interests of the international community and as an object lesson of the new way of thinking.

Our West European colleagues noted that the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions and the rational and confident line that has been taken in respect of potential measures in response to the implementation of the SDI program have dealt another blow to the widely accepted theory in the West about the "equal responsibility of the superpowers" for the arms race and have hit even harder the false thesis about the "Soviet military threat."

Of course, while recognizing in principle the need for arms limitation, the prevention of the arms race in space, and disarmament, the foreign participants in the seminar were by no means unanimous as to how to resolve these tasks. Some West European scientists, while supporting the idea of nuclear disarmament in principle, nonetheless claimed that without nuclear weapons the danger of a third world war breaking out would increase substantially. In turn, it had to be explained to them that the concept of an all-embracing system of international security put forward by the Soviet Union envisages that a world without nuclear weapons would not merely return to its previous "prenuclear" state, but would be provided with a qualitatively new, stabilizing system of political, military, economic, and humanitarian components of security. Among other things, military doctrines and concepts in a nuclear-free world would, by mutual agreement, be based on purely defensive principles and the sides' armed forces would not be capable of conduting major offensive operations.

Certain U.S. scientists (staffers of the Livermore Laboratory, for instance, where nuclear weapon systems are being actively developed) spoke out in Erice in favor of a continuation of nuclear tests including tests of the creation of allegedly defensive space weapons under the SDI program. They argued that the emergence of new types of weapons, just like scientific and technological progress in general, are irreversible and inevitable and that proposals for disarmament and even arms reduction without the parallel development of new systems and types of weapons are allegedly unrealistic.

Livermore's Professor R. (Badvayn), for instance, vigorously defended the SDI program. He tried to convince his audience that virtually the only reason why the present administration is developing this program is the fact that allegedly "the Russians are ahead" in this sphere. (Badvayn) tried to depict the authoritative statements of the Soviet political leadership and military leaders to the effect that the U.S. Administration will not succeed in forcing the Soviet Union into unnecessary expenditure, that the USSR will find a less burdensome but equivalent response to SDI, not necessarily in space, as a "propaganda trick," as an attempt "to influence the U.S. Congress to bloc appropriations for SDI." His speech in Erice once again threw light on the main method of the White House propaganda tactics in pushing through the "star wars" program, a method used many times before in forcing through other strategic programs. However, (Badvayn's) speech also reflected the growing nervousness of the advocates of SDI in the face of growing opposition to the program in the United States itself and in West Europe. [paragraph continues]

This was expressed, in particular, in the tangible curtailment by the U.S. Congress of the Pentagon's requests for the coming fiscal year.

The viewpoint of the fatal inevitability of the creation of more and more new types of weapons was opposed in one way or another by most of the seminar's participants. If the present destructive tendencies are not reversed, they retorted to the U.S. fatalists, then even the preservation of the strategic equilibrium will soon stop serving as a reliable guarantee for averting war because of the increasing vulnerability of command and communication systems and both sides' nuclear forces, diminishing flight times, and the reduction virtually to nought of the time available not just for finding political, but also military solutions. Furthermore, it is impermissible to ignore the increasing instability in international politics resulting from the spiraling arms race which has had such a pernicious effect on the already difficult position of most of the developing countries.

At the Erice seminar, just as at many other similar scientific forums, there was a clash between two lines -- the course of the USSR which accords with the general interests of the international community, and the line of the present U.S. Administration and its allies which is bound up with the narrow selfish interests of people who have an economic or political stake in the continuation of the arms race. It was not just two practical approaches to world politics that clashed, but also two philosophies, two different sets of values. The first is based on the awareness of man's need and ability to control the processes which he himself has engendered and to increasingly vigorously regulate and curb certain trends of scientific and technical activity, primarily in the military sphere. The second, though masquerading in "progressing" technocratic garb, is essentially decadent and pursuing it can only lead to a global catastrophe. Some West European countries' representatives tried to find some kind of compromise between these two approaches which led them to highly eclectic solutions that could not stand up to criticism.

The mutual interdependence of states and peoples and the existence of vast arsenals of mass destruction weapons demand more urgently than ever before a radical restructuring of political thinking and a departure from the former notions of ensuring national and international security. These notions were developed over centuries, not to say millenia, and overcoming them demands tremendous effort. A great deal can and must be done by scientists in this area. The problems of the material and conceptual backup for the process of disarmament and consolidation of strategic stability demand varied, comprehensive, interdisciplinary solutions from science.

International cooperation between scientists can play a substantial role in this matter.

MATVEYEV LOOKS AHEAD TO VIENNA CDE FOLLOWUP

PM291609 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Vikentiy Matveyev "Political Observer's Opinion": "From Stockholm to Vienna"]

[Text] The Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe [CDE] had been at work for 2 and 1/2 years, but it was necessary to symbolically stop the clock in the conference session hall in order to observe the agreed deadline for its completion at midnight on 19 September. Having thereby bought some time, agreement was reached after several hours on the points still unsettled.

And now the final document of the Stockholm Conference has been prepared and approved by its participants down to the last letter. It contains 104 paragraphs and 4 appendices. What in the Final Act of the all-European conference took up comparatively little room has now, as a result of the great and at times difficult work done in Stockholm, grown into an impressive and detailed code of regulations and provisions which should promote confidence- and security-building and, ultimately, the achievement of disarmament on the European continent.

The document contains important provisions relating to the nonuse or threat of force. This is an important, key section. Certain Western conference participants had put forward various artificial objections to even discussing this question. It was claimed, for instance, that it could only be a question of repeating the commitments and principles enshrined in the UN Charter.

One need not study these 19 paragraphs for long to see that what they contain is the fruit of a creative approach to the question, enriches the treasure house of international law with provisions stemming from the demands of our time, and provides a sound political foundation for the subsequent section of the Stockholm document. Take, for instance, the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes as an essential supplement to the obligation of states to refrain from the use or threat of force. The document states the need to strengthen and improve the means at the disposal of the conference participants for settling disputes peacefully. There is still clearly considerable scope here for constructive activity and new accords.

There is another aspect of the same question. The document rightly points out that security in Europe is closely bound up with security in the Mediterranean region as a whole. The topicality of this formula needs no explanation in view of the events of recent times.

A paragraph in the same section says that the conference participants stress the need to take resolute measures to prevent and combat terrorism, including terrorism in international relations.

There is no need to set out the contents of the entire document. IZVESTIYA, like other organs of our press, will devote proper attention to it in the future.

In short, the necessary prerequisities have been created for switching to a discussion of the most important thing -- measures in the disarmament sphere on our continent. This is also mentioned in the Stockholm document. This will be dealt with by the upcoming Vienna meeting of representatives of the states participating in the all-European conference. The Stockholm conference has largely paved the way for the Vienna forum and for its fruitful work. However, statements are already being made from official rostrums in the United States which cannot fail to put us on our guard.

"I do not think that this is a useful accord" was how pentagon chief C. Weinberger reacted to the final document of the Stockholm conference. I think that notice will be taken of these words not only by broad strata of the world public but also by all governments. They indicate how furiously certain U.S. circles oppose everything that may improve the international situation or help progress in the cause of disarmament.

One cannot help feeling perplexed by the rejoinder made on 25 September by D. Howard, deputy White House press secretary for foreign affairs, to the effect that the achievement in Stockholm is, apparently, "an agreement on paper." [paragraph continues]

How is one to understand this statement? A major step was taken in Stockholm toward the easing of tension and the improvement of the international political climate, and yet people behind official rostrums in Washington behave as if nothing had happened. Such a stance places official Washington in opposition even to the governments of West European countries which are closest to the United States, let alone broad world public opinion.

The explanation is quite simple, bearing in mind that the forthcoming Vienna meeting will have to really get down to the problems of disarmament on the continent. Confidence-building measures in the military spheres are not goals in themselves, but a prerequisite for attaining specific and realistic measures in the sphere if disarmament on the continent on their basis. Practical deliberations in this respect have already been placed on the table by the Warwaw Pact socialist states. So far there has been no response to them from the Western governments.

But even now some people in Washington would like to thicken the clouds around the Vienna meeting to complicate its atmosphere. Speaking in Washington a few days ago, Warren Zimmerman, head of the U.S. delegation at the forthcoming meeting in Vienna, declared that there can be no progress in East-West relations without tangible progress in the human rights sphere.

Mr Zimmerman ought to be aware of the importance socialist countries attach to the ensuring of human rights. The foundations of an all-embracing system of international security which were proclaimed from the 27th CPSU Congress rostrum include a section of measures referring to the humanitarian sphere. They include the expansion of international cooperation in the implementation of political, social, and individual human rights with respect for each country's laws. Mr Zimmerman ought also to be aware that this question was raised at the Belgrade meeting and other international forums by official U.S. representatives for purposes which had nothing in common with the development of normal international cooperation but were used to complicate the situation and whip up a "cold war" atmosphere.

It is extremely important to prevent the forthcoming meeting in Vienna from being turned into an arena of confrontation by the adversaries of detente. The Vienna forum must become yet another landmark in Europe's advance toward reliable security. Vienna will take up the baton from Stockholm. And that which was achieved in the Swedish capital must be preserved and developed so as to move on to the main and basic point -- realistic measures for disarmament on European soil. The socialist countries are completely ready for this.

GRINEVSKIY PRAISES STOCKHOLM AGREEMENTS

LD292211 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Sep 86

[From "International Panorama" program presented by Vsevolod Ovchinnikov]

[Text] The second leading theme of the commentaries this week was the successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. Stockholm proved that even in a complex atmosphere it is possible to negotiate on questions of security, if there is the political will and desire for it.

The Soviet leadership, notes the statement by Comrade Gorbachev, sees the results of the conference as a major step toward slackening tension and improving the international political climate, as a victory by common sense, and as a gain for all 35 participating countries. The success of the conference at Stockholm demonstrated the viability of the all-European process. A complex of political and military-technical measures has been approved which lessen the risk of war in Europe. They comprise such key questions as notification of military maneuvers, the movements and transfers of troops, the invitation of observers, and an exchange of annual plans of military activity. Essentially, we are talking about the first major agreement in the military-political sphere between East and West since the time the Soviet-American SALT II treaty was signed in 1979.

[Gubernatorov] The delegates are saying goodbye to Stockholm these days, the city where they lived and worked for almost 3 years -- with some small breaks. I think many of those who settled in the Swedish capital are sad to take their leave of its welcoming and hospitable citizens, who have tried to do everything they could so that the conference participants should suffer no discomforts in their work.

There is probably no need to speak today of the difficulities the delegates had to overcome over the time allocated to the conference. The main thing is that they managed all the same to overcome their differences and achieve weighty accords on questions of trust and security in Europe.

What does the Stockholm experience teach us? It has once again confirmed not only the possibility but also the necessity of cooperation between states with different social systems for the sake of people and all people being able to live under a peaceful sky, look to the future with confidence with no fear for their lives, nor for the lives of their children and grandchildren. [passage omitted]

The leader of the Soviet delegation and ambassador at large, Comrade Grinevskiy, kindly agreed to answer our questions:

[Begin recording] [Gubernatorov] Oleg Alekseyevich, what, in your opinion, are the basic results of the Stockholm forum?

[Grinevskiy] A conclusive document was adopted at the Stockholm conference. It sets forth the foundations, I would even call them, new foundations for European security.

This is not a declamatory announcement nor is it a general discourse, but these are rather concrete measures which touch on important aspects of military activity on the continent of Europe. For example, a decision has been taken on notification not only of major troop exercises but also of their movements and transfers and concentrations above a level of 13,000 troops and 300 tanks, of all transfers of American troops from the continent of America to Europe. This is an unprecedented decision. Apart from this, all these measures will be subject to inspection. Moreover, for the first time in history, inspection will become an instrument for verification of the agreements adopted.

I think in general that it can be said that these agreements are a concrete example of a new approach to international affairs and to the improvement of East-West relations -- they are a new way of thought in conformity with international talks. And, I must say bluntly that the Soviet Union and the socialist countries stand behind all these agreements. Our proposals were the basic motivating forces which led to the success of the conference. [end recording]

ISRAELYAN ON GENEVA TOXIC WEAPONS CONFERENCE

PM291147 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Sep Morning Edition p 4

[Report on interview with V.L. Israelyan, head of Soviet delegation to the Geneva toxic weapons ban talks, by unnamed IZVESTIYA Correspondent in Geneva: "Call for Cooperation" -- date of interview not given]

[Text] Geneva -- The second review conference on the effect of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development [razrabotka] Production, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxic Weapons and on Their Destruction has ended its work at the Palais des Nations.

Plenary sessions and working groups discussed questions of strengthening the convention and effectively implementing all its provisions. The majority of delegates submitted constructive proposals at the conference, but a clearly dissonant chord was struck by the statement made by the U.S. delegation, which desired to undermine the convention and made unjustified accusations against the Soviet Union. This obstructionist approach was condemned at the conference.

What are the results of the Geneva meeting? This was the question asked of Soviet delegation head V.L. Israelyan by an IZVESTIYA Correspondent.

The overwhelming majority of delegations, he said, displayed their interest in strengthening the convention, and this is the avenue followed by the main bulk of proposals that were put forward, particularly as regards questions of improving the convention's verification [kontrolnyy] machinery and implementing a number of confidence-building measures. As for the Soviet delegation, it did everything within its power to resolve the main task facing the conference, which we perceived as strengthening the convention on the prohibition of bacteriological weapons by all means. The Soviet Union undertook a number of very important steps in this direction at the conference. We submitted a proposal for the elaboration and adoption of a supplementary protocol to the convention which would provide for measures to strengthen the verification [kontrol] system. For this purpose it was also proposed that a special conference of convention signatory states be held after appropriate preparations; moreover a readiness to do this without delay, next year for example, was expressed.

It is our belief, V.L. Israelyan declared, that broad cooperation between states in peaceful development of biological science and the use of its achievements in the interests of socioeconomic, scientific, and technical progress is an effective way to consolidate the convention's system. It can be said in this context that numerous proposals to this end were submitted at the conference. We are convinced such an approach will give an appropriate fillip to the further development of biological science and to the benefit of peace and progress. We consider that the spheres of bioengineering, genetic engineering, development of effective preventive measure and treatment of infectious diseases, and struggle against plant parasites are promising avenues in this direction. This would be in line with the interests of all states and, moreover, would help solve several problems which are acutely present in developing countries.

We consider that the results of the conference are positive, V.L. Israelyan said in conclusion, also because the convention it reviewed is a component of the presently existing machinery for curbing the arms race the for disarmament. For its part the Soviet Union is prepared to cooperate constructively with all countries which are interested in this not in words but in deed.

PRAVDA Assesses Conference

PM291407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Aleksey Ivkin "Our Commentary": "When There Is the Will"]

[Text] The second international conference which analyzed the operation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction has ended in Geneva.

It is no accident that the proceedings and the results of this conference attracted the attention of broad circles of the international public and led to the publication of numerous commentaries in the press. After all, the convention is so far the only international legal document banning a whole category of mass destruction weapons. It also contains the preconditions for the next major step along the path of disarmament to be taken by the community of states -- getting rid of chemical weapons, that is -- as was emphasized by the conference participants.

This document came into being during the period of detente. The convention was made available for signing in 1972 and it came into force in 1970. More that 100 countries have now acceded to it. The Soviet Union was one of the first countries to sign and ratify this document and it has strictly abided by its provisions all these years, as was once again confirmed in Geneva.

Many observers note that the conference proceedings were businesslike and constructive on the whole. The speech of the U.S. representative, who tried to confuse the issue by leveling accusations against the Soviet Union which have been refuted more than once in the United States itself, therefore sounded all the more as a discordant note. The U.S. representative's recourse to the topic of "yellow rain" clearly caused disillusionment among many delegates. After all, it is well known that the ballyhoo raised around these accusations has long since been exposed. The "Soviet toxins" allegedly used in Asia were proved by authoritative expert opinion to be specific bee secretions.

Incidentally the United States should be the last to act as "the accuser." While the forum was under way reports have appeared in the U.S. press indicating that the Pentagon has by no means stopped the development of bacteriological weapons. This year alone 42 million dollars were appropriated in the United States for the implementation of 57 projects to create various types of bacteriological weapons.

Incidentally, the Soviet delegation did not take the path of confrontation and counteraccusations which was clearly the direction in which the Americans were trying to steer the conference. It put forward proposals aimed at increasing the number of parties to the convention, strengthening the convention's verification mechanism, expanding the use of biotechnology for peaceful purposes, and developing peaceful cooperation in this sphere.

This constructive approach, supported by most of the delegations, made it possible to conclude the conference with the adoption of a resolution which reflects the international community's strong interest in maintaining the ban on the biological weapons and advancing toward the next stages of disarmament which -- as the effectiveness and viability of this convention confirms -- are not a utopia but an entirely feasible task given statesmen's political will and a mode of thinking that corresponds to the realities of our age.

PETROSYANTS CITED ON 'MARKING TIME' AT GENEVA

LD010015 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] The second round of the Soviet-U.S. talks on the problem of ending nuclear weapons tests has ended in Geneva. Answering questions from a PRAVDA correspondent, Comrade Petrosyants, the head of the Soviet delegation, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy said that the atmosphere of the talks was a businesslike and working one, so to speak, but unfortunately we are for the moment marking time.

The third round of talks has been set for November. But, I have not lost hope that the U.S. Administration's position on the issues of a test ban will change. For, despite all possible propaganda tricks, more and more Americans are finding out the truth about the Soviet Union's position on this issue. The unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear weapons tests and the lengthy silence at our nuclear testing ground in Semipalatinsk is not the peace-making rhetoric which the leaders of the United States have become so skilled in. The moratorium is the concrete expression of our peaceable policy and the most convincing testimony of the striving to remove the danger of an outbreak of nuclear war. Many Americans, too, understand this.

Space Armaments Groups Meet

LD301241 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Geneva September 30 TASS -- The group on space armaments held a session here today within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments.

WARSAW PACT CHIEF KULIKOV MEETS GDR'S HONECKER

LD242116 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1550 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 24 Sep (TASS) -- Today Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council and the National Defense Council, received here V.G. Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states. It was stressed that, faced with the adventurist military political course of the United States and its NATO allies, the countries of the socialist community should demonstrate high vigilance and do all that is necessary to guarantee peace and defend the gains of socialism.

Also taking part in the meeting were Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense; Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; and Army General V.A. Belikov, commander in chief of the group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

BLOC PARTY CULTURE CHIEFS MEET IN BUCHAREST

PM300921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Exchange of Work Experience"]

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Sep -- A meeting of leaders of sections of central committees of communist and workers parties in socialist countries dealing with questions of culture was held in Bucharest 23-24 September.

Taking part in the meeting were representatives of the BCP, the MSZMP, the Communist Party of Vietnam, the SED, the Korean Workers Party, the Communist Party of Cuba, the MPRP, the PZPR, the RCP, the CPSU, and the CPCZ.

There was an exchange of information and experience in work to fulfill the decisions of the fraternal parties' congresses in the sphere of culture and cultural cooperation.

The Soviet delegation's report was delivered by Yu.P. Voronov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Cultural Section.

The participants in the meeting were greeted by P. Enache, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM301137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[Yuriy Zhukov "International Review"]

[Text] Last week was full of events which mirrored the complex and contradictory nature of the present international situation.

People everywhere hailed the great success achieved in the struggle to strengthen peace as a result of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. The agreement elaborated there represents a major step toward easing tension and improving the international climate. The measures to strengthen international cooperation in the sphere of nuclear and radiation safety, agreed upon as a result of the special session of the IAEA General Conference, are also of great significance.

At the same time, the alarm created by the fact that during the lengthy Soviet-U.S. talks devoted to the problem of ending the arms race all the Soviet side's efforts to achieve specific results are foundering on its partners' reluctance to seek mutually acceptable accords has increased everywhere these days. The matter is reaching the point where a legitimate question arises: Is the American leadership at all ready for such accords, and does it in fact want them?

This week people everywhere have shown a lively interest in the course of the talks between responsible Soviet and U.S. figures that have taken place in Washington and New York. These talks have been conceived as one of the decisive stages in the work on organizing a new meeting of the two countries' top leaders -- a meeting which could be effective and significant in terms of its practical results, primarily in the sphere of curbing the arms race.

At the same time, new public statements by the U.S. President abounding in deliberate distortions of USSR policy and confirming that the present American Administration is guided by anti-Soviet stereotypes in its assessments have given rise to disappointment and an active protest in broad public circles.

In the complex international situation our socialist power is continuing its great peace offensive in accordance with the plan elaborated by the 27th Party Congress. I have in mind, in particular, the USSR delegation's active participation in the work of the 41st UN General Assembly Session in New York.

Two Philosophies [subhead]

As already reported, U.S. President R. Reagan delivered a speech at the General Assembly session last Monday. E. A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, mounted its rostrum Tuesday. Both those speeches are now being commented on widely throughout the world. On comparing them, people everywhere say that what we see here are two diametrically opposed approaches to the burning problems of the development of international relations in the nuclear age -- two philosophies of world politics.

Even though he frequently repeats that nuclear weapons must not be used and nuclear war should not be waged, the leader of the greatest capitalist power is in fact guided by the unrealistic idea that the new, sophisticated technology of war can reliably ensure security. Precisely this philosophy gave rise to the crazy nuclear arms race, which has already swallowed more than $1 trillion but has not only not strengthened U.S. security but, on the contrary, has weakened it.

Following the President, on Tuesday C. Weinberger, the bellicose U.S. defense secretary, unceremoniously demonstrated the worth of the U.S. leadership's hypocritical phrases about its imaginary desire to reduce nuclear arms. He sent Congress an open letter anathematizing the House of Representatives' recent proposal to ban all nuclear tests with a yield of less than 1 kiloton -- "particularly," he emphasized, "in conjunction with a number of other amendments to the draft law on appropriations for the Defense Department's needs." Weinberger, you see, does not like any restrictions at all. Give him total freedom of action. He must be permitted everything. Even though the overwhelming majority of Americans now advocate an end to the arms race, he demanded its continuation, while on the same day the president, his patron, publicly threatened to vetc the Congress decision if it dares to reduce military spending.

In his speech at the General Assembly session the representative of the greatest socialist power proceeded from the directly opposite principle elaborated by the 27th Party Congress: In our time there is just one road to security -- to destroy existing arms and not replace them with new ones. We cannot allow policy to be dictated by the technology of mankind's destruction!

The participants in the General Assembly session were struck by the fact that the U.S. President, who addressed them, either kept quiet about the USSR's constructive proposals or presented them in a distorted light. Having violated the confidentiality of correspondence at the highest level, he deemed it possible to embroider the American position on these issues, expounding the contents of his 25 July letter to M.S. Gorbachev, while at the same time keeping quiet about the substance of the Soviet proposals. Well, the Soviet side had to fill in that gap at a press conference last Wednesday.

The USSR counters the total political permissiveness preached and practised by the leaders of the U.S. Administration with political responsibility which accords with the new thinking dictated by the realities of the nuclear age. And the course of the debate at the General Assembly session shows that this constructive Soviet position meets with the broadest support.

Special interest is aroused there by the idea proposed by the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries of creating an all-embracing system of international security providing for the assertion of the principles of civilized and correct interstate contacts backed up by proper international material guarantees. This idea is gaining more and more supporters.

Considerations of political responsibility also dictate the Soviet Union's approach to solving the question of a new Soviet-American summit meeting. It could undoubtedly be of great significance if accords on several important issues are reached there -- accords that can curb the arms race and facilitate international cooperation.

But this is what is striking: As the facts show, whenever the door on the path to the normalization of Soviet-American relations is opened slightly, the forces opposed to this at once endeavor to slam it shut.

This was the case when Powers, the CIA pilot, was sent into USSR airspace in a spy plane to wreck the incipient thaw in Soviet-American relations. This was also the case when the provocation was carried out involving the South Korean passenger aircraft sent into the region of Kamchatka and Sakhalin, once again for espionage purposes. And this has been the case now, when, on the eve of crucial talks in Washington and New York, the absolutely illegal decision to expel 25 employees of the Soviet UN Mission from the United States was loudly and noisily announced, while at the same time an incredible ballyhoo was raised over the arrest in Moscow of an America spy caught red-handed, whom the United States portrays as an innocent lamb who has supposedly been made a "hostage."

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledged the provocative nature of these actions last Tuesday. This is what it wrote: "Many specialists said that E.A. Shevardnadze would not even come to Washington after we had ordered (!) the expulsion of 25 Russians from New York." And THE NEW YORK TIMES went on to specify that those words came from a State Department spokesman.

But the gamble that the Soviet people would lose their nerve and he would break off the dialogue failed. "It is our principle," M.S. Gorbachev said in this regard during one of his meetings with working people on his tour of the Kuban and Stavropol Kray, "to pursue a firm policy and defend the principles of which I have spoken, but to do so constructively. It is necessary to show restraint. And restraint is not softness. Let them rush about.... We cannot be provoked."

Restraint, patience, principledness, and staunchness in defending the cause of peace are yielding their fruits. However hard it is to work with some of our obstinate partners, the USSR is making progress step by step, waging its peace offensive. And the first glimmers of light are appearing on the world's horizon.

Victory for Common Sense [subhead]

An example of this is provided by the successful results of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, which lasted 2 years and 8 months and ended in Stockholm Monday.

This is a victory for common sense, the result of efforts and a gain for all the 35 countries which participated in the conference. The Soviet Union sees in the agreement reached the shoots of the new thinking which are pushing up through the European soil.

And yet, how many times the American press predicted failure for the Stockholm conference! For how long the American delegates persisted in refusing pointblank even to discuss, for example, the renunciation of the use or threat of force -- which the representatives of the socialist and a number of European countries advocated. [paragraph continues]

How crudely they rejected all the proposals not only of the socialist but also of other European countries aimed at constructively resolving the tasks facing the conference.

Month after month, year after year an arrogant, categorical "no!" was heard in response to constructive ideas. Even on the eve of the end of the conference, 19 September, THE WASHINGTON POST wrote, referring to statements by R. Barry, head of the American delegation: "The Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe has gotten into an impasse."

But I have before me the bulky final document of the conference. In it there are 104 articles plus 4 appendixes containing a far-reaching program of action -- a detailed package of political measures aimed at reducing the risk of war in Europe and strengthening security and confidence has been agreed upon.

However, concern cannot fail to be aroused by the fact that, hardly had the American delegation returned to Washington, the same bellicose Weinberger at once voiced displeasure with the agreement reached. Reporting this, the CBS-TV Company added that "certain administration spokesmen called the agreement worthless as soon as it had been signed" (?!). And it explained: "Some people say that in this case the White House was interested in the very fact of the document's being signed, and not in its contents." That is the Pentagon's interpretation.

However, you cannot cut away with an ax what has been written with a pen. The agreement exists. The world public will vigilantly follow the fulfillment of the earnest obligations assumed by all the conference participants, including the United States. The very victory of reason and good will, won at the cost of lengthy, persistent, and patient work at the conference, inspires people to new important steps aimed at further developing all-European cooperation in ensuring security.

Attention: Lebanon! [subhead]

On Wednesday we learned of another flagrant instance of tyranny in international relations. Israel, which enjoys full U.S. support, is not only continuing to shed the blood of Arabs on Lebanese territory but is also challenging France, an ally of its patron -- the United States.

I will remind you that the southern part of Lebanon, which Israel has arbitrarily proclaimed its "security zone," has still not been returned to the legitimate owner of that territory -- the Lebanese people. The roost is still ruled there by the occupiers and their mercenaries -- the so-called "army of southern Lebanon," consisting of "right-wing Christian" armed units. It is natural that the Lebanese resist the occupiers and their mercenaries, and they are doing so more and more.

In this complex situation the UN interim force, which was sent by decision of the Security Council to help fulfill the council's resolution on the full and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from southern Lebanon and has been there since 1978, has found itself in a difficult position. [paragraph continues]

It does not participate in the armed struggle but incurs losses, being between two fires. Therefore France, whose military contingent in the UN interim force has sustained particularly heavy losses, demanded the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from southern Lebanon. But since Israel turned a deaf ear, as the saying goes, the French Government raised this question in the UN Security Council.

And what happened? There at once came a flood of telegrams to say that Israel is not only not withdrawing its troops from Lebanon but, on the contrary, is sending in a large number of tanks, armored personnel carriers, and artillery, clearly in preparation for a new invasion of northern Lebanon. The newspaper LE PARISIEN LIBERE declared in this regard: "France and the UN secretary general are on one side of the barricade, and the United States and Israel on the other."

There is more. "A war of words has once again been followed by a real war," the American NBC-TV Company reported. Israeli aircraft demonstratively carried out the 11th raid this year on the region to the east of Beirut. Following that, new bombing strikes were made on the Lebanese city of Sidon.

Naturally, those brazen actions created a storm of indignation in the Security Council. It adopted a French draft resolution demanding that Israel withdraw its troops from southern Lebanon and that the UN force take up positions along its border. All the council members voted for that resolution with the exception, once again, of the United States, whose representative abstained from voting. The only one!

As the French newspaper L'HUMANITE rightly remarked Thursday, that "neutral" stand by Washington did Tel Aviv considerable service and hindered the practical implementation of the Security Council decision.

So, the U.S. Administration has demonstrated once again the worth of its hypcritical arguments about concern for peace, for states' national independence, for human rights, and for the struggle against terrorism. We see here a new instance of state terrorism cold-bloodedly carried out before the eyes of the whole world by the Israeli ruling circles with U.S. blessing.

The present situation is complex and changeable. Even though we can see undoubted successes in the struggle to ease tension and regularize international relation on a civilized basis, it will still take the tremendous efforts of all peace-loving forces to ensure that the present glimmers of light on the storm-cloud-strewn world horizon broaden out and that clear skies finally appear over the heads of mankind.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON RESULTS OF IAEA SESSION

["Soviet Party Statement" -- KRASNAYA ZVEZDA headline]

PM301049 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Sep 86 Second Edition p 1

[Text] The results of a special session of the IAEA General Conference, which has ended in Vienna, have been welcomed with a feeling of deep satisfaction in the Soviet Union. The problems of safety in the nuclear power industry have been examined there in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and responsibility.

The elaboration by collective effort of conventions on the notification and assistance in case of nuclear accidents in such a short time, their approval by the IAEA General Conference and signing by a large number of states are a striking example of a joint and effective resolution of pressing problems of the times.

This is what guides the Soviet Union when it proposes moving further along the path of creating an international safety regime of the nuclear power industry. The essence of a program it has submitted on this score of consideration by the community of states is in guaranteeing the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes from mistakes and fortuities fraught with grave consequences for the life and health of people.

The conventions signed in Vienna and the Stockholm accords disprove the views, which are yet much in currency, that any agreements on security issues are impossible.

A new approach to achieving mutual understanding, trust and openness in state-to-state relations has again triumphed in Vienna. This has been reflected, in particular, in the recognition of the need to notify all cases of nuclear accidents, including those involving nuclear weapons and nuclear testing.

The Soviet Union is firmly convinced that given political will and political realism, it is possible to reach practical accords to end nuclear testing and finally to deliver the world from nuclear weapons completely. It counters confrontation and the nuclear arms race with proposals for broad international cooperation among states in the peaceful exploration and uses of outer space, the peaceful nuclear power industry, effective environmental protection, and improvements in the people's living standards the world over.

Glazunov Commentary

LD302233 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Commentary by Viktor Glazunov]

[Text] The Soviet Government has issued a statement welcoming the outcome of the special session of the General Conference of the IAEA. In our commentary, Viktor Glazunov considers the work of the session, and this is what he writes:

The session examined ways of guaranteeing safety in the nuclear energy industry in view of the accidents that have occured at nuclear power plants in various countries. The accident at the Chernobyl plant in the Soviet Union was a grim warning. The session adopted two conventions on increasing safety in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. This achievement sets an example of joint and effective adjustment of an urgent world problem, an example that gives the lie to those who claimed that no agreement of any kind relating to security can be reached. It showed there can be if the negotiators display political realism and will.

The agreements reached at the Stockholm Conference on Promoting Confidence, Security, and Disarmament in Europe testify to the same. What speeded up joint action was unquestionably a realization of the danger to all if safety measures are inadequate when nuclear energy is used for peaceful purposes. But isn't it just as important to recognize the danger to all if nuclear energy is used for military purposes? In this area, unfortunately, the thinking is still along the old lines of achieving superiority in nuclear weapons. As a result, the race in nuclear weapons goes ever faster and may ultimately lead to a holocaust.

If mistakes can be made in using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes they can just as easily be made in using it for military purposes, and the consequences will be far worse than those of any accident at a nuclear power plant. It pays to recall that the director-general of the Iaea, Hans Blix, said, and I quote: We must pass on a clean planet to future generations. Therefore all states must concentrate efforts on destroying nuclear weapons and minimizing the risk involved in using nuclear energy. Unquote.

A new approach to mutual understanding, trust, and openness in relations between nations has made itself felt in the matter of using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. And the Soviet Union believes that if there is a political will and a show of political realism agreement can also be reached to stop nuclear testing and ultimately to remove nuclear weapons from the entire planet. This can be done and it must be done because the very survival of humanity is at stake.

GRAMOV INTERVIEW ON OLYMPIC GAMES IN KOREA

AU301102 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Sep 86 p 6

[Interview with Marat Gramov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport and chairman of the USSR Olympic Committee, by PRAVDA sports chief editor Pavol Krsak: "New Dimensions of Our Relations" -- in Bratislava, date not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Krsak] At the 16th session of the Association of European National Olympic Committees in Budapest, was there something said about Seoul, where the 1981 Baden-Baden session of the International Olympic Committee assigned the 24th Olympic Games in 1988?

[Gramov] No, one did speak directly at the session about problems connected with Seoul. But they were assessed at talks with J.A. Samaranch and the representatives of international sports federations. The games in Seoul are being prepared. But there are many problems of a political as well as a domestic nature. One is, in particular, the presence of American troops in South Korea. The actions of students in particular show that there are very strong anti-American sentiments in South Korea. The most monentous reality in connection with holding the Olympic Games is that the Korean peninsula is inhabitated by one nation, and that -- regardless of this reality -- the country is divided. Understandably, the comrades from the DPRK quite naturally want the 1988 Olympic Games to take place in Pyongyang too. The IOC -- with representatives of the National Olympic Committees of the DPRK and South Korea attending -- has already discussed that demand three times, but a final decision has not been arrived at so far; the talks will apparently continue.

[Krsak] IOC Chairman J.A. Samaranch said at a press conference in Budapest that the fourth meeting of the national Olympic committees of the DPRK and South Korea, which is to be held in Lausanne again, can take place only if the DPRK accepts the IOC's proposal that Olympic competitions in two sports disciplines be entirely held in the DPRK, and in two sports disciplines held there partially...

[Gramov] To be precise, the matter is as follows: In the second round of the talks, the IOC proposed that Olympic competitions in table tennis and in archery be held in Pyongyang, and part of the soccer matches too, and bicycle road racing in that country's northern and southern parts.

[Krsak] Is that not too little?

[Gramov] It is too little. Representatives of the DPRK demand to be assigned competitions in other sports, too. Their demands are not known in detail yet. The IOC again has its own proposal, but here is where the difference of opinion lies.

[Krsak] It is understandable that the DPRK regards the division of the program contained in the IOC proposal to be unfair.

[Gramov] The question of the division is to be resolved at the 91st IOC session in October in Lausanne. Only a just decision can favorably influence more normal games on the Korean peninsula. [passage omitted]

USSR GREETS SAUDI, TRINIDAD LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAYS

PM301418 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium sent King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia a telegram on the occasion of the country's national holiday in which it conveyed to him congratulations and wishes for good health and also wished the friendly Saudi people well being and prosperity.

In a reply telegram the king of Saudi Arabia thanked the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for its congratulations and good wishes and for his part wished the Soviet people further progress and development.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium sent Ellis Emmanuel Clarke, president of Trinidad and Tobago, a telegram on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the proclamation of the country's independence in which it conveyed sincere congratulations to him and wishes for well being and prosperity to the friendly people of Trinidad and Tobago.

In his reply telegram, President E. Clarke of Trinidad and Tobago expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

TASS: REAGAN, GORBACHEV TO MEET 11-12 OCT

LD301355 Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS -- It has been agreed that the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan of the United States will meet in Reykjavik (Iceland) on October 11-12.

The meeting was proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev and accepted by Ronald Reagan. It is to be conducted within the framework of preparations for Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the United States, on which the sides had agreed in Geneva in November 1985.

The USSR and the USA are grateful to the Government of Iceland for its readiness to provide the possibility to hold the meeting in Reykjavik.

TASS ANNOUNCES ZAKHAROV RELEASED, RETURNING HOME

LD301359 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS -- On agreement with the American side the Soviet staff member of the United Nations Secretariat Gennadiy Zakharov, who was being held in the United States, has been released and is returning home.

TASS ANNOUNCES DANILOFF 'EXPELLED' ON 29 SEP

LD301401 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS -- The correspondent of the American magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT Nicholas Daniloff who, as it had been already reported, had been detained by Soviet competent bodies for impermissible activity, was expelled from the Soviet Union on September 29.

SHEVARDNADZE STATEMENT, REPLIES TO PRESS

LD302215 Moscow TASS in English 2202 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 30 TASS -- A press conference of Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, was held here today.

He said:

Ladies and gentlemen, I wholeheartedly welcome you. Allow me to thank you for your active participation in our process conference.

Over the past several days we have met quite frequently. I think that we have grown used to each other. Therefore let me get to the point straightaway.

By mutual arrangement the Soviet and the U.S. side are simultaneously making the following agreed announcement:

"On the forthcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbvachev and Ronald Reagan.

President Ronald Reagan and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev have agreed to meet in Reykjavik, Iceland, on October 11-12 1986. The meeting was proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev and agreed to by Ronald Reagan. The meeting is in preparation for Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the United States, as agreed at Geneva in November, 1985.

The USSR and the USA appreciate the Government of Iceland's willingness to make this meeting in Reykjavik possible." [quotation mark as received]

Before you start asking questions I would like to make a few remarks.

We came to New York to attend the Forty-First Session of the U.N. General Assembly. We believe this session is not an ordinary one. Most of the statements we have heard show a new trend in the making. The value of words has fallen sharply while the stock price of concrete practical measures has soared. Weariness from rhetoric has given way to an upsurge of new energy.

Some genuinely positive developments are behind explosions, the success of the Stockholm conference, the signing in Vienna of the convention on the safe development of nuclear power, progress towards banning chemical weapons, and the documents adopted by the non-aligned summit meeting in Harare. Efforts have begun to explore ways to strengthen security in Asia and the Pacific. The ideas outlined by Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok have accelerated this process. Fresh approaches have emerged to the settlement of regional conflicts. There is an increased awareness of the importance of strengthening international cooperation in the economic and humanitarian fields.

Those are the factors that give us hope.

At the same time we cannot afford to indulge in illusions. There has been no movement at all towards resolving the central problem of our time -- the problem of security for all. This is profoundly disturbing to an absolute majority of the world's nations, as was clearly seen in the statements by delegates.

We are pleased to note that the proposal for a comprehensive system of peace and international security put forward by the socialist countries has met with lively interest in the United Nations and has turned out to be in harmony with the demands of our time.

We have met with representatives of over forty states. Almost all of them questioned us about prospects for Soviet-U.S. relations and the possibility of a second summit while strongly favoring positive steps in that direction. We understand that. Not everything in the world depends on the state of Soviet-American relations but a great deal does depend on them. As for nuclear and space arms, the whole question in fact, comes down to our two countries.

The world will live in a state of recurrent fever if the temperature of Soviet-U.S. relations remains for a long time at a critically dangerous level.

That temperature cannot be brought down if the arms race is not effectively stopped -- which, of course, implies preventing its spread to outer space -- and if movement is not begun towards disarmament and confidence-building.

Under these circumstances, the Soviet leadership believes that what is required is extra-powerful stimuli, a start on the most direct and the shortest road leading to results.

As instructed by Mikhail Gorbachev, I conveyed to President Reagan a proposal for an urgent meeting between the top leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States. The President accepted Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal and the meeting will take place in Iceland on October 11 and 12.

The meeting does not replace Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the United States agreed upon earlier in Geneva. The general secretary will visit the United States at a date that will be agreed between him and President Reagan.

As for the "interim" meeting, the objective is to make a direct assessment of the situation and work out some clear instructions designed to achieve progress in some questions relating to nuclear arms -- progress sufficient for attaining substantial results.

And of course, it is not ruled out that matters of bilateral Soviet-American relations as well as those connected with regional conflicts, and all other problems of mutual interest will be also discussed at the meeting.

Frankly, our contacts with the U.S. Administration in Washington and New York took place in a complicated and sometimes dramatic atmosphere. As we see it, however, it was so complicated not because of the tensions around the events of the past few weeks. The real cause was the deadlock on the issues of nuclear and space arms.

Now that a breach in the wall has been made through joint efforts, one can state that the agreement on a special summit has been reached thanks to the realism and constructive approach displayed by both sides. It is not in vain that we have spent more than twenty hours negotiating with Secretary Shultz. To be more precise -- 25 hours.

The outcome of those negotiations gives us reason to hope that in the near future we shall be able to achieve more significant results and a turn for the better in Soviet-U.S. relations and in world affairs generally.

We have come to an understanding also with respect to the settlement of several cases which have been described here in such nervous and gloomy terms. I am referring to the questions regarding the Soviet citizen Gennadiy Zakharov, the illegal decision of the U.S. Government concerning Soviet U.N. mission staff, and also the American citizen Nicholas Daniloff.

I want to be completely frank with you. It is of course deplorable that this has given rise here to competitions in confrontational rheteoric.

Although one should say there are also many objective correct speeches and commentaries. But something else remains a fact, too. There is speculation as to who blinked first and who outsmarted the other side and who was forced to his knees. I shall put it this way: The American people cannot be forced to their knees. The Russian, Soviet people, are not people who can be forced to their knees. This is a needless talk.

Some would like to engage us in a debate on matters of prestige. Points are being counted as if this were a baseball or football match.

We have a different idea of prestige. The crucial task for our countries is to find solutions to problems that concern mankind. Herein is the crux of the matter. This is what is the most important.

By the same token, it is a matter of prestige and responsibility for each side to work for an atmosphere conducive to the success of the forthcoming summit. In this respect a decisive role can be played by journalists -- Soviet and American ones -- who can create a good, working atmosphere for the successful holding of the summit meeting.

We are optimistic. In the past days we have heard clearly the voice of the America which strongly favours a serious and businesslike dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States. And I feel that we have given a worthy response to that wish. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 2213 GMT on 30 September transmits Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's statement, rendering the preceding sentence as follows: And I feel that we will give a worthy response to that wish. (substituting "will give" for "have given")]

It remains for me to thank you too. You have been ubiquitous and patient, and we, respecting your very demanding job, have tried to meet you halfway.

I know that many of you and your colleagues literally stayed overnight near our mission. I often walked up to you but, unfortunately, could not say much at that time because serious negotiations were under way. The main thing now is that we have achieved results.

Still, to some of you, I would like to say this last word: Mutual understanding and accord between countries and nations are worth more than shortlived sensations.

Thank you for attention.

Eduard Shevardnadze responded to correspondents' questions.

Question: What are the prospects for Soviet-American relations?

Answer: I have already said that the situation now is alarming. The trouble is that there is no progress precisely in the main directions. Despite all these difficulties we are optimistic. Progress can be achieved and we need a summit meeting to do this. The leaders of our countries will now be able to provide the appropriate stimuli and the necessary directives to our delegates at the talks, as well as to the foreign ministers, in order to find the most sensible solutions. The secretary of state and I have agreed in principle that we will devote all our efforts to fulfilling our leaders' directives.

Question: What agreement was reached on the Daniloff affair? When was it concluded? What is Zakharov's fate?

Answer: If I am not mistaken, your citizen Daniloff is now airborne, on his way to the United States. Our citizen Zakharov is on his way to the airport by car. Perhaps there is some difference of a few hours, but that doesn't matter. The main thing is that we have achieved a principled solution to the question.

Question: Do you view the agreement that has been reached as an exchange of Zakharov for Daniloff?

Answer: I don't know if one need argue whether it is an exchange or not. I think that we have found the necessary solution. Your citizen is returning home, and Zakharov is flying home today. This decision, in my view, serves the interests of our peoples. If you like, call it an exchange or a swap, as you please. The most important thing is that we have found a solution and removed those obstacles that were hindering us in solving the main task: the organization of a summit meeting. In politics it is very important to see the main landmarks, the main tasks and the main goals. And the main task now is the normalization of Soviet-American relations, and this can be achieved only through the organization of a summit meeting. That is the main outcome of our talks.

Question: What new things did you bring away from the talks with Secretary of State Shultz?

Answer: Talks can be conducted. And with a common desire, a sincere desire to achieve progress. We are capable of achieving this in the interests of both the American people and the Soviet people, and of all mankind. This is the main conclusion, the main lesson. I would add that the atmosphere that reigned at our talks, in the course of our dialogue with the secretary of state, this atmosphere enabled us to be frank, to be open, to find constructive solutions. And this despite the whole atmosphere of nervousness ruling around us. The atmosphere of the talks was a working one.

Question: How much time at the negotiations was taken up by the issue of the United States' measures to reduce the Soviet mission at the United Nations?

Answer: Your colleagues were asking this question back in Washington. I reaffirm everything that I said there. It is an illegal action. I would like to repeat some of the arguments now. They say that these officials are spies. No one has proved this and no one will prove it. However, let us assume that this is so. But this did not become known to the American side in the course of just 1 day. So why was it necessary on the day before our arrival to take such a decision? The answer is clear: Someone very much wanted to wreck the meeting between the foreign ministers of the USSR and the United States, and consequently also to wreck the summit meeting. This was the aim of that provocative action.

What did we agree upon? Final decisions will be adopted after the summit. The Soviet side refrained from retaliatory measures but they had been prepared as appropriate. I may say that they are rather major and painful measures. The secretary of state and I agreed not to compete in this sphere. We postponed the question until the summit meeting. I think that we shall find a sensible solution there.

Question: Why was accord not reached on a summit meeting in the United States? Why in Iceland?

Answer: I have stated that in the main directions, concerning problems of space and nuclear weapons, there is no progress despite the fact that talks are being conducted on the level of experts, and that of foreign ministers, and at all other levels. But, as I said in Washington, there are prospects. Various options exist for a solution to the question of medium-range missiles too -- this is perhaps the most promising direction -- and on strategic, offensive, and space weapons. There are the Soviet Union's compromise proposals on the whole complex of these issues.

I would not like to say that the U.S. proposals contain not a grain of rationality. The moment has now come when it is necessary to adopt a fundamental political decision, determine on which questions there is mutual understanding, and draw up corresponding draft agreements. And then, when M.S. Gorbachev's visit to the United States takes place, it will be possible to sign these important agreements.

Why Iceland? I do not doubt that any country could receive the leaders of our countries. But M.S. Gorbachev believes that it is a working meeting which is needed, a meeting in a working atmosphere, with no extraneous fuss of publicity, on a narrow basis. And there won't be many of you reporters. And Reykjavik is a peaceful, cozy, beautiful city, where the atmosphere itself is conducive to fruitful work.

Question: There was information on the release of a number of dissidents. When will they be allowed to leave? Will all the expelled Soviet diplomats leave before October 1?

Answer: About so-called dissidents. Some other problems connected with contacts between people do arise between countries. In ordinary, normal conditions they are considered without dramatisation, with due regard for the laws and regulations existing in our countries. Such a decision we took previously and are taking now. It happens that we take into account the administration's requests and individual requests from congressmen. We take all this into account. But I shall emphasize: Decisions are taken with due regard for our laws, just as, incidentally, is done by the Americans, too. A decision concerning one person, a certain Orlov, is now being taken. I think that this is an ordinary decision, but in your country it is being given some special importance.

Sometimes a reverse process takes place: American citizens apply to us in similar requests. There are some who ask political asylum. With regard to them we take decisions, too, without staging shows, however, and without propaganda uproar.

Here is the latest example. U.S. citizen Lokshin -- who is said to be quite a good person and scientist, has several dozens of scientific works, has children -- has applied to appropriate Soviet bodies in a request for political asylum. This request is under consideration in our country, and I have no doubt that it will be solved positively. Will any special campaign be launched in this connection in your country?

Or another example. You know that some citizens of the Soviet Union at one time left our country and now many want to return home. Several hundred applications on that score have come in to our embassy in the United States. Similar applications have come to other embassies of the Soviet Union in Western countries. They all are considered according to a usual procedure.

I think, we should promote the creation of an atmosphere which would make it possible to calmly solve such problems without unnecessary dramatization and without a search for some political benefits. There should be as little political speculation on this subject as possible. This is the only correct approach.

What more should be said? People-to-people contacts become increasingly intensive. This is a natural process. It is far from being fortuitous that the problems of people-to-people contacts were the subject of discussion at the meeting in Berne. Very good agreements were drafted. They could really promote the intensification of the contacts. But the Americans frustrated the signing of an appropriate convention. We regret that. Despite the fact that the convention was not signed, we bring all our domestic legislation, instructions and regulations in line with the draft agreements for which all countries, except the USA, were ready to vote.

In connection with the subject of human rights I again want to touch upon the question of the staff members of our mission whom the American side ordered to leave the USA before October 1. Some from the list -- six or seven persons -- were not in New York at the time when the demarche was made. Others continue to work. Among them, there are prominent diplomats and experts. They are helping me here to prepare and hold meetings. Thereby I want to say that the accusations levelled at them are absolutely groundless. A final decision on reply sanctions on the part of the Soviet Union, as I have told you, will be taken after the summit meeting.

Question: What is the nuclear powers' reaction to the USSR's proposal on the conclusion of a treaty on a comprehensive ban on nuclear tests?

Answer: China -- a nuclear power -- does not conduct nuclear tests. The Soviet Union has not been conducting nuclear tests for a long time. If the United States agreed with our proposal, I think, both the British and the French would not protest.

I think, spokesmen of the U.S. Administration paid attention to the applause at the session of the United Nations General Assembly which welcomed the statement by the Soviet representative that we are prepared to sign here, within the walls of the United Nations Organisation, an agreement banning nuclear explosions. Applause at the United Nations is an exceptional phenomenon. With a rare exception I did not find people in the audience who would be indifferent to this problem. I suppose that the problem of ending nuclear tests will figure very importantly if not take the central place at the summit meeting.

Question: Who, apart from Orlov, will be allowed to go? When will Mikhail Gorbachev arrive in the United States? Maybe within six months?

Answer: I have already said that each country has its own legislation and in accordance with it it solves some or other applications by both its own citizens and foreign ones. If there are legal grounds to satisfy the applications, they will be decided upon positively.

As for a possible date of Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the United States, the two leaders will agree upon it when they meet in Reykjavik. I may give one date, and they may decide differently.

Question: Apart from the meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Mr Shultz, did you have many other ones? How do you evaluate them?

Answer: I have been profoundly satisfied with them. I have said in my statement that there were over forty of such meetings, fundamental and thorough ones. They all were highly substantive and interesting. I got a lot from them in many respects. My interlocutors, possibly, have got something, too. I would like to draw your attention to one aspect. They all asked the question: "And what about Soviet-American relations? Will there be a summit meeting?' It is good that some clarity has appeared in this question now.

Question: You maintained that there are no spies among Soviet personnel at the United Nations. Why do you think that American journalists are spies?

Answer: Why should one use such expressions? Don't hope in this way to set us at loggerheads with American journalists. We have good relations with them.

As far as Daniloff is concerned, I can say in all responsibility: The materials which appropriate Soviet bodies have available indicate that he engaged in unpermitted activities.

President Reagan in his speech at the U.N. General Assembly session used a phrase to the effect that Daniloff might face a death penalty. Draw the conclusion yourselves: It means that the President has no doubts that the Soviet side has weighty and strong evidence once he spoke of the possibility of such a punishment measure. Incidentally, some materials on that score were placed at his disposal. But we hold that this is now a passed stage. It is now better for us not to recall the past but look ahead. We have the prospect of a summit meeting in the nearest future. We hope that good decisions will be taken at it. I can say: Everything depending on us will be done to achieve progress in Soviet-American relations and, first of all, progress in their central directions.

PRESS REPORTS ON SUMMIT, DANILOFF, ZAKHAROV

PM301825 [Editorial Report] The report on the upcoming Reagan-Gorbachev summit is carried on the front pages, without particular prominence, of the 1 October issues of Moscow PRAVDA First Edition, IZVESTIYA Morning Edition, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA First Edition, and SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA -- in each instance without dateline and attribution and under the headline "Concerning the Forthcoming Meeting of M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan."

On their inside foreign new pages the same four newspapers carry undatelined TASS reports on Zakharov's "return home" and Daniloff's "expulsion from the USSR."

SHERVARDNADZE ARRIVES IN OTTAWA, MAKES STATEMENT

LD302323 Moscow TASS in English 2307 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Ottawa October 1 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, arrived in the capital of Canada today for an official visit. At Ottawa airport Eduard Shevardnadze made the following statement:

"We are glad to meet Canada. The spiritual perception of peoples by one another is an integral part of relationships between countries. We have come to you with kind feelings which Soviet people traditionally entertain to the Canadian people.

"Geographically we are at a short distance from each other. We live close to each other and find much common in the persistence with which our two people develop new areas of human endeavour".

"But we are yet to master still more in the sphere of inter-state relations. This joint quest is stimulated by the memories of the times when our two countries were allies in the common struggle. We have never had conflicts, apart from, maybe, those on ice hockey pitches.

"While belonging to opposite military-political alliances, the USSR and Canada have always given preference to a dialogue and even in the most complex periods conducted it tactfully, seeking to develop cooperation and to find mutually acceptable solutions to contentious issues."

"We hope that the forthcoming talks will promote greater cooperation between our two countries in world affairs and on a bilateral basis. The atmosphere for that is favourable.

"The Soviet Union and Canada, at one with other countries, have made their contribution to the successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. This, one can say, is our common achievement on the basis of which we can ourselves proceed further and to establish new relationships between countries.

"It is with interest that I am looking forward to meetings with Prime Minister Mr. Mulroney and my counterpart Mr. Clark and with other state and political leaders of Canada.

"Prior to my departure from Moscow, Mikhail Gorbachev had asked me to convey the best wishes to the leadership and people of Canada. He still has the most pleasant impressions of getting acquainted with your country, of your cordiality and hospitality.

"I would also like to wish peace and wellbeing to the residents of Ottawa and to all Canadians".

SHULTZ ARTICLE SHOWS SUPPORT FOR RSA APARTHEID

LD250543 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0345 GMT 25 Sep 86

["Shultz Speaks in Defense of Apartheid" -- TASS headline]

[Experts] New York, 25 Sep (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Maksim Knyazkov reports:

To stop actions of protest against... the inhuman racist regime was in fact demanded of the African population of the RSA [Republic of South Africa] by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

In an article published by the magazine AFRICA REPORT, he emphasized that the U.S. Administration appeals to black South Africans, asking them "to avoid resorting to violence, terrorism, and extremism." This is precisely the way Washington cynically refers to the mass antiracist actions which have been going on in South Africa for approximately 2 years. Lamenting the serious economic crisis now experienced by the apartheid regime, the boss of the foreign policy department also claimed that the present events in the country "undermine the capability of any future South African Government to resolve the problems that that country faces."

But it is not the settlement of the situation in South Africa on a just basis through the elimination of the shameful apartheid system that is the cause of the U.S. secretary of state's concern; rather, he is worried over the impending fall of that regime which is an important strategic and economic partner of the United States and other Western countries. [passage omitted]

Apart from that, U.S. and NATO officials do not make bones of the fact that important NATO military facilities are sited on RSA territory, and the Pretoria regime correspondingly has been allotted the important role in the cause of "guarding communications in the area of Cape of Good Hope."

That is precisely why G. Shultz put special emphasis in his article on a "unity of interests" between the racist regime and Western countries. "We are major trade and investment partners of the RSA, he stressed. "Together, we embody the values of the democratic world." Thus, as local observers note, the U.S. secretary of state gave a clear indication that the United States and its partners in the North Atlantic alliance will continue doing everything to immortalize the shameful regime of apartheid in the RSA.

ORLOV, ARKHIPOV AT PRC NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

OW010828 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0200 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Li Zewang, Chinese ambassador to the USSR, hosted a reception on 30 September to mark the 37th anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

Soviet officials present at the reception included Orlov, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers; and other officials.

ZHAO SPEAKS AT BEIJING ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

LD090106 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing September 30 TASS -- A state reception was held here today on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the PRC's formation. A speech was made by Zhao Ziyang, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC CC, premier of the PRC's State Council.

The head of the Chinese Government noted that noticeable results had been achieved this year owing to the measures taken, that economic development had been balanced and the growth of the population's living standards continued. He stressed the need to intensify control over capital construction, enhance the efficiency of production and improve the quality of output.

Zhao Ziyang stated that the reform of the economic system and the pursuance of the policy of opening access for the outside world and invigorating the national economy would be continued as a guarantee of ensuring stable economic growth.

Touching on the PRC's foreign policy Zhao Ziyang said that peace and development were the Chinese people's shared aspirations. The PRC strives for the development of friendly relations and cooperation with all countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. "We are prepared to establish goodneighborly and friendly relations with all neighbouring states", the premier of the PRC'u state Council stressed.

He also stated that together with all peaceloving states and people's China would continue coming out for the preservation of peace in the whole world.

ACADEMICS MARK 8TH CPC CONGRESS 30TH ANNIVERSARY

PM301519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "30th Anniversary of 8th CPC Congress"]

[Text] The USSR Academy of Sciences Far East Institute, the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, the USSR Academy of Sciences Oriental Studies Institute, the USSR Academy of Sciences International Workers Movement Institute, the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, and the All-Union Association of Sinologists held a joint scientific conference 24 September devoted to the 30th anniversary of the Eighth CPC Congress.

The conference was opened by Academician S.K. Tikhvinskiy, chairman of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society Central Board. A report was delivered by M.L. Titarenko, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Far East Institute. A number of reports were delivered by Soviet sinologists.

The speakers stressed the historic importance of the Eighth CPC Congress (1956), which generalized the experience of the Chinese Revolution and defined the prospects for further developing the PRC along the path of socialism.

The conference noted that the history of the Chinese Revolution and socialist building, in which the Eighth CPC Congress was a major landmark, convincingly attests to the importance of good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and the PRC for the cause of peace and socialism.

CONTENTS OF PRC-POLAND COMMUNIQUE NOTED

LD301712 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing September 30 TASS -- A communique has been distributed here on the results of the working visit to the People's Republic of China by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski and his talks with the Chinese leaders.

The communique notes that the leaders of the PRC and Poland expressed satisfaction with the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples on the principlese of mutual respect, equality and mutual advantage. The sides praised the political dialogue between the two countries and declared for continuing it. It was stressed that favourable prospects exist for expanding China's and Poland's cooperation in various fields.

A treaty on cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries was signed during Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit.

The leaders of the two countries, the communique says, exchanged views on a wide range of international problems proceeding from the premise that protection of universal peace is the most pressing task facing the peoples of various countries. It was pointed out that all countries, big and small, can and must make their contribution to the preservation of peace. The sides declared for international relations to be based on principles of peaceful coexistence, non-use of force or the threat of force, that conflicts and tension in various parts of the world be removed by political means.

On the eve of the 37th anniversary of the formation of the PRC Wojciech Jaruzelski conveyed to the leadership, Communists and the entire people of China heartfelt wishes of the successful development of the People's Republic of China, the communique says.

KIM IL-SONG, JARUZELSKI SPEECHES AT DPRK RALLY

LD271746 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 TASS -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, who spoke at a rally of Korean-Polish friendship here today, denounced the aggressive course steered by imperialist circles, first and foremost of the United States, in the international arena.

They underlined the need to forge the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries, all progressive forces in the struggle against the nuclear threat and declared their resolve to develop friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples in the interests of the cause of peace and socialism.

IZVESTIYA HITS U.S.-JAPANESE MILITARY MANEUVERS

PM301507 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[B. Vinogradov "International Commentary": "Not Just the Straits..."]

[Text] A few days have passed since an appeal by the international democratic public to transform the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone was heard from Pyongyang. It was already reported that a conference on that subject was attended by more than 120 delegations from 78 countries, which expressed the ardent desire of peoples in Asia and other continents to make their contribution to the solution of security problems and the ensuring of lasting peace.

It is, however, evident that the ideas of "nuclear-free zones" and of peaceful cooperation and good-neighborliness are far from being to everyone's liking. And they are primarily not to the liking of the United States, which has involved Japan and South Korea in its aggressive strategy. This is proved by the large-scale U.S.-Japanese military maneuvers which are currently underway They are rehearsing operations to block sea straits, to carry out landings of forces, and deliver missile and bomb strikes against ground targets. "By blocking the straits," the Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA noted in this context, "the organizers of militarist games are attempting to block the very opportunity for detente and mutual understanding between states in the region." Let us add that this "flexing of muscles," and not only that, pursues a certain goal -- to whip up tension around the Korean peninsula and throughout the northwest Pacific.

The next series of combat exercises will begin on Japan's northernmost island of Hokkaido in October, with aviation, naval, and ground forces rehearsing almost identical operations in the immediate vicinity of the coast of the Soviet Union and the DPRK. Newspapers note that these will be the first such maneuvers in the entire postwar history of the U.S.-Japanese partnership. They will involve, in particular, subunits of Marines from U.S. bases in the Philippines and U.S. aircraft carrying nuclear weapons and stationed in South Korea. [paragraph continues]

The role of "important strategic point" will be assigned to the South Korean port of Pusan for the entire duration of the maneuvers. It was from there that the U.S. battleship New Jersey, the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Vinson and other ships of the U.S. squadron sailed into the Sea of Japan.

The broad and challenging demonstration of military power in this region, NODONG SINMUN, organ of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee, writes, is evidence that the southern party of the Korean peninsula continues to be transformed into the largest seat of military threat in the Far East. More than 1,000 units of nuclear ammunition are already deployed there as of today, while South Korea's coastal waters have become the scene of permanent cruising by U.S. ships. It was noted at the Pyongyang conference that several dozen experimental types of neutron bombs have already been delivered in South Korea. It is also known that the Pentagon recently decided to deploy Pershing-2 missiles and ground-based cruise missiles on South Korean territory. "Episodes of a limited nuclear war" are being constantly rehearsed in regions adjacent to the border with the DPRK. It is no secret that all these preparations are being done according to a plan, hatched in the United States, to knock together a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul militarist triangle. According to news agency reports, the very same problems were also discussed during the Seoul visit by Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone.

Such schemes generate serious alarm, and not just among the Asian public. All who hold peace dear express their protest against the buildup of military activeness by the Pentagon and its allies in this part of the Pacific Ocean. As an alternative to the dangerous tendency fraught with a universal catastrophe, the peace-loving peoples of the world welcome the constructive proposals by the USSR, the DPRK, and other socialist states for turning the Asian region into a zone of peace and cooperation. Evidence of this can be see yet again in the results of the Pyongyang international conference.

JAPANESE-LANGUAGE EDITION OF GORBACHEV WORKS

LD301413 Moscow TASS in English 1331 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo September 30 TASS -- Tokyo's Kokusai Bunka Suppansha publishers have put out in Japanese collected speeches and articles by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It includes the text of the political report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th Party Congress, speeches of the Soviet leader at his meetings with working people and sessions of party and government bodies, interviews to foreign newspapers and magazines and other materials. The book is introduced with Mikhail Gorbachev's address to the Japanese readers.

The Japanese public, TASS has been told by the publishers' editor-in-chief Matsuhiko Kagiyama, is closely following the social and economic processes of restructuring taking place in the USSR so as to get a better idea of them. Our customers will also be given their first opportunity to read in their own language many documents presenting the basic provisions of the foreign policy of peace pursued by the Soviet Union, which formulated an impressive programme for the complete elimination of weapons of mass destruction by the end of the current century. The text of Mikhail Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok will merit special attention. It presents in a condensed form Soviet policy in Asia and the Pacific, including policy towards our country. This publication was launched in an important period, when substantial positive developments are in the offing in relations between the Soviet Union and Japan. Our countries have different socio-economic systems but this makes it even more important to have authentic information about the life of our neighbours. We are convinced that Mikhail Gorbachev's collected speeches and articles will make a substantial contribution to the promotion of mutual understanding between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Japan in the present-day complex international situation, the editor-in-chief said in conclusion.

DEUTSCHE WELLE 'CLAIM TO OBJECTIVITY' COUNTERED

PM241400 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 10 Sep 86 p 14

[Political observer Fedor Burlatskiy article: "The Old Enmity Versus the New Way of Thinking"]

[Text] What prompted this article was a Deutsche Welle radio program on 31 August this year which caused deep indignation among my colleagues and myself. Deutsche Welle, the reader should know, broadcasts in Russian for 32 hours a week with the proclaimed aim of giving Soviet listeners objective information about life in the FRG at "first hand."

However, the program in question had nothing whatever to do with West German life and policy. It was entirely focused on our internal affairs. And, moreover, on the most topical questions which concern us profoundly, what one might call the innermost questions of the restructuring and the socioeconomic transformations which are taking place in our country. With incredible aplomb and considerable nerve, the author of the program set about giving judgments on these extremely important and complex processes in the development of Soviet society. And his conclusion was categorical: Nothing will work for them (that is, us), they will not succeed in doubling production by the end of the century, and the reforms, as a means of achieving these goals, will fail and crumble into dusk. Vile, shameless, malicious -- but where is the proof?

Here he found what he saw as an irrefutable argument: Because the journal PROBLEMS OF COMMUNISM, published by the U.S. Information Agency, came to the same conclusion. And that, in the eyes of the author of the program, is the highest authority. What can one say!... On the basis of this "authority," the smart radio commentator predicts: The cadres available in the Soviet Union are "not capable of serving the cause of economic reform." And in general the Russians will achieve precisely nothing until they turn the wheel through 180 degrees -- back to capitalism.

How about that? Here in our country, an aktiv many millions strong has embarked on the discussion, study, and implementation of the transformations outlined at the 27th congress and tremendous work is in progress, involving all the Soviet people. Yet these "experts" from Deutsche Welle have apparently decided it all in advance: The only thing to do is to return to capitalism, that is, to the society which feeds them and pays for their efforts.

Another Deutsche Welle item also attracted our attention -- this time on questions of our state's foreign policy. (Boto) Kirsch, chief of the radio station's Eastern broadcasting, expresses his indignation about demonstrations held in our country in defense of peace and disarmament. What annoyed him so much? After all, they are demonstrations against the arms race and not in favor of it, aren't they? What annoys him is that they are "organized by the authorities," and organized especially to "restrain the enemies of detente" who exist -- not over there in Washington, don't think that, but in our country -- the so-called "hawks" who dream of nothing but attacking the West. And these ridiculous utterances are pronounced although it is our country which has put forward the initiative of a unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, proposes concluding an agreement on a total ban on tests this year, and puts forward a program for the phased elimination of all nuclear weapons by the end of this century.

But perhaps, it occurred to us, these are isolated examples a typical for Deutsche Welle programs? [paragraph continues]

We had to carry out what activity. First of all, what kind of a radio station is it, whom does it serve, who finances it? officially, Deutsche Welle, which broadcasts to abroad, like its twin Radio Germany, forms part of ARD, the association of West German radio stations, which are regarded as "public corporations" operating under the control of representatives of political parties and various public organizations and unions. However, for Deutsche Welle and Radio Germany this is only a cover. Unlike the other compaines which belong to the ARD, they are financed by the federal government. Many hundreds of millions of marks spent on maintaining them are entered in the budget of the FRG Ministry of the Interior. Without these subsidies, incidentally, Deutsche Welle, which broadcasts only to abroad, has no connection with television, and does not have access to the advertising pie, would be bankrupt literally within a week.

So in this respect the name Deutsche Welle reflects the true state of affairs. This radio station is the mouthpiece of the federal government, and is basically its official voice. Its leading employees virtually have the status of permanent West German civil servants. Their "contracts" cannot be terminated, and only in very rare cases can they be annulled, with the payment of a fabulous sum in compensation. One such "irreplaceable" person, incidentally, is the aforesaid (Boto) Kirsch -- one of the least intelligent anti-Sovietists in the West.

Let us now consider a more general question: For what purpose does one country broadcast to another? For what purpose does it spend money, maintain a considerable staff, and modernize its equipment? The simplest answer springs to mind: To inform another people about your own people's life, culture, problems, and policy, and thus to promote rapprochement and mutual understanding among peoples as well as the cause of cooperation and peace. That is how the aims of information services are formulated at international forums, in many of which I have taken part, and in UN and UNESCO documents. These documents, incidentally, condemn all propaganda aimed at kindling distrust toward another country's government and exacerbating relations.

Our country's leader ship has recently appealed particularly urgently to all Western countries to apply joint efforts to the formation of a new way of thinking which is a match for the total nuclear threat. This presupposes disarmament agreements and the creation of new, truly civilized political relations which exclude not only nuclear war, but also preparations for it -- material, moral, or psyschological.

But Deutsche Welle has another specific task, dictated by the course of history itself: to convince Soviet people that West Germans are not the same Germans who trampled our soil and stained it with our blood, that this is a new generation of peaceable German people who have forever discarded all thoughts of revanche.

I will also observe that at one time the FRG Government was forced to call to order (true, in a fatherly way) its own zealous propagandists. Some 15 years ago, when the Federal Republic took up a stance of relaxation of tension, the FRG Foreign Ministry drew attention to the fact that Deutsche Welle's broadcasting policy failed to accord with official state policy. It was noted that the radio station's staffers concern themselves primarily with other people's affairs, instead of familiarizing the international public with the West Germans' lives, Deutsche Welle's statutes stipulate.

Deutsche Welle itself began to assert that its programs "are designed to give foreign radio listeners an exhaustive picture of Germany's political, cultural, and economic life, and also to expound and explain the German view on the most important issues," that is "does not consider itself a propaganda tool," and that "its task is to transmit comprehensive information, not to propagate prejudiced opinions."

However, the facts totally refute these declarations. What strikes you first is the flagrant imbalance: Many times more radio time is spent on slandering other people than on information about the FRG's life. Every week Deutsche Welle's Russian programs include 30-33 substantive items (commentaries, interviews, reportages, and so forth). Whereas the news summaries, as a rule, are notable for the diversity of their topics and geographical relevance -- here there is a semblance of balanced broadcasting in the spirit of the state objectives --- the longer items (up to 30 minutes of air time) are usually devoted to proving the "Soviet threat" thesis and criticizing CPSU socioeconomic policy. The commentary is only interspersed with material about the FRG's life, like a rare metal. In other words, the main thrust of the Russian programs is interference in the USSR's internal affairs.

As for the content and objectives of the programs, Deutsche Welle demonstrates with all its behavior that it is one of the worst stations broadcasting to the Soviet Union. The statements from radio commentators which were cited at the beginning of this article are more than typical of Deutsche Welle. They represent only a small component of the propaganda machine which tirelessly sow feelings of hostility, and even downright malice. Judge for yourselves.

Here are some extracts from Deutsche Welle programs:

"By means of the many discussions in the Soviet Union about the arms race in the West and the need to 'increase the defense capacity' of the USSR, they are preparing Soviet citizens to use this as an explanation of the nonfulfillment of the present 5-year plan."

"The tasks set in the new 5-year plan are utopian, to put it mildly. Achieving a 50 percent increase in economic growth rates in 5 years would only be possible if the Soviet national economy were relieved of the burden of armaments." "It is impossible to implement profound economic reforms without making any changes of a political nature; the reforms do not threaten the Soviet system, they threaten the prosperity of the Soviet ruling elite."

"The Soviet leadership will have to reckon with the fact that in the future certain groups in the USSR will resort to the help of the Western mass media to generate a reaction in their own country" (!!).

Here is what they said about the Chernobyl tragedy, which caused such distress to people not only in our country, but in all countries:

"Penal battalions made up of religious activists and representatives of national minorities who are considered unreliable are being used to clean up the locality around Chernobyl."

The list of such examples could easily be prolonged.

I will make a necessary reservation. There is undoubtedly a serious side to the problem of publicizing abroad the transformations taking place in our country. [paragraph continues]

I constantly encounter a tremendous and, as a rule, well disposed interest in these questions in all kinds of Western public circles -- politicians, scientists, journalists, writers, students. They ask about the pace of the transformations, the priorities, the difficulties -- in a word, about every aspect of our party's domestic policy. In describing what has already been done, you have to explain that such large-scale reforms take time, tremendous efforts, enterprise, and experiments. Such explanations are natural and normal, especially when you are talking to representatives of Western countries, where they are unable even to think about structural reforms in their own society.

But Deutsche Welle is broadcasting to our country; its staffers are not attempting to understand anything -- they are explaining to our Soviet listeners what is happening in our country, what are our problems and tasks, and they do this with total disregard for the elementary ethics of journalism.

Deutsche Welle broadcasts on foreign policy questions from the same standpoint. But here they also use a subtler form of operation, outwardly concealed beneath phrases about peace, cooperation, and arms limitation. The end result, however, is the same -- ill will, hostility, and disinformation.

In order to give a clearer idea of these "more flexible" propaganda methods, let me remind you how Beaumarchais brilliantly described them in his day:

"Slander, good sirs!... First a barely audible sound, scarcely reaching the ground, like a swallow before the storm, pianissimo, rustling, quick to pass, sowing poisoned seeds. Someone's lips take up the seed, "piano"...they cunningly whisper it in your ear. The damage is done -- it will grow, climb up, advance -- and, "rinforzando," demons are loose in the world! And now, nobody knows how, the slander draws itself up, hisses, inflates itself, grows before your very eyes. It forges ahead, extends its flight, swirls, circles about on all sides, sweeps people up, draws them after it, glitters, thunders, and at last, praise be! It becomes a universal cry, a crescendo throughout society, a harmonious chorus of hatred and abuse."

And when this process involves dozens of television companies broadcasting to hundreds of millions of viewers and thousands of newspapers with their mass editions, need one be surprised at the suspicion and ill will which one encounters in the FRG and other Western countries? By the fact that in those countries, even now, many people still believe in the real existence of an "evil empire" which threatens them with nuclear annihilation?

So, Pianissimo. The treatment of the problem of ending nuclear tests is characteristic. The FRG does not manufacture nuclear weapons and can have no direct interest, therefore, in test explosions. If you think seriously about the consequences of a nuclear conflict, it is the West Germans above all who could be expected to make energetic efforts to resolve the problem.

Not for nothing did FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher assess positively the Soviet decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions to 1 January 1987 as a step toward an agreed solution to this problem and the problem of nuclear arms in general. Deutsche Welle could not avoid reporting this statement by the head of the Bonn foreign policy department. But it devoted far greater energy and zeal to diplicating in dozens of commentaries -- this is where the rinforzando comes in -- a report on the position of FRG Defense Minister M. Woerner, that opponent of the moratorium and supporter of the nuclear arms race., [paragraph continues]

In his remarks, he fully reproduces the American thesis: While there are nuclear weapons in the NATO arsenals, there can be no question of renouncing tests. Deutsche Welle is particularly enthusiastic about the American neoglobalists, and condemns -- directly or indirectly -- the pressure from the "street," or in other words, the antiwar movement.

But then -- then the tone of Deutsche Welle's reports very rapidly achieves the highest crescendo. It looks like this:

"Whereas at party congresses and press conferences the Soviet side puts forward impressive disarmament proposals, at the negotiating table, on the contrary, it always toughens its stance."

"Moscow seeks to thwart the American plan to create an ABM defense in space (SDI), but has itself been working for many years on the implementation of a similar program."

"The Soviet proposals are designed to drive a wedge between the West European countries and the United States."

"The Soviet Union poses a threat to the young developing states, it has set itself the goal of replacing the former colonialists and seeks to secure a 'sphere of influence' in Africa." And so on, in the same vein.

I am not proposing to reply to all the Deutsche Welle fabrications cited above -- you can't please everyone. I only wanted to show the reader what Deutsche Welle's claims to objectivity are worth and how easy to is to expose the hidden sting in its programs. I would like to ask the present FRG leaders: Is it not time to return once again to examining the question of whether Deutsche Welle's line is in accordance with Bonn's official course? And in the light of the facts cited, can we believe the West German leaders' statements about their willingness to open a new chapter in relations with our country?

In this connection it must be stressed once again that Deutsche Welle is the mouthpiece of the federal government. So it should reflect its position on questions of the Ostpolitik, which people in Bonn are promising to activate, especially in the security sphere and in terms of a creative approach to continuing the all-European process. And many sensible words have recently emanated from the West German Foreign Ministry in this connection.

In conclusion, another topic which is related -- not directly, but indirectly -- to the topic under discussion. By a curious coincidence, a few days ago a group of workers from an American television company called on me in the editorial office. They interviewed me about the role of television (and the other mass media) in the modern world. The interviewer -- a very nice woman -- asked me this question, which I am well and truly sick of: "How does journalism in the USSR differ from journalism in the United States, and can Soviet journalists tell the truth about the West?" Instead of replying in general terms, I cited a personal example. Not long ago the Theater of Satire put on my play "Time of Decision," devoted to the quest for a new way of thinking to match our times. The show depicts sympathetically the role of John Kennedy in the final stage of the Caribbean crisis, when a compromise was achieved by the joint efforts of the USSR and U.S. leaders and a real threat of nuclear conflict was averted. Incidentally, the show has been transmitted, in part, on American television and on the whole had a good press in the United States.

So I asked my interviewer: Could she cite an example of people in the United States portraying even one Soviet leader sympathetically in a play or a movie? All the members of the group joined in the discussion, but they could not call to mind a single example. Obviously we are as far ahead of the West in the development of the new way of thinking as we are in initiatives in the disarmament sphere.

However, should not our Western colleagues -- journalists, scientists, writers -- give some thought to this? So as to renounce entirely the propaganda of hostility and to join in the competition to seek a new approach, a new style of international information -- in the interests of peace and cooperation between our countries. And indeed, simply for the sake of truth and right.

SOVIET-FRENCH COOPERATION COMMISSION SESSION ENDS

PM291540 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Developing Cooperation"]

[Text] The 23d sessison of the Soviet-French joint commission on scientific, technical, and economic cooperation was held in Moscow 23-26 September.

The results of cooperation between the USSR and France in the sphere of science, technology, and the economy in the past year were summed up. It was noted that business ties are developing in accordance with long-term programs and agreements and the decisions of sessions of the "grand" and "little" commissions.

Examining questions of the implementation of the program for deepening Soviet-French cooperation in science and technology for the period 1983-93 and individual intergovernmental agreements, the sides noted the successful progress of cooperation in the sphere of fundamental research. Active work is taking place in the sector groups on machine tool building and the oil, gas, chemical, timber, and pulp and paper industries. It was recommended that the activity of a number of working parties be stepped up, in particular in electrical equipment, tractors, and agricultural machines.

The commission noted that in some spheres of cooperation there has not always been sufficient effiency.

The sides reaffirmed the need to extend Soviet-French trade exchanges.

In view of the economic potential of the USSR and France and the high level of development of science and technology in the two countries, as well as the desire for a substantial expansion of bilateral cooperation which was voiced in the course of the summit talks held in Moscow this July, the sides agreed to make mutual efforts to seek and develop new forms of cooperation, including joint industrial and commercial ventures and the joint implementation of major projects. The possibility of creating joint [smeshanyye] enterprises in the Soviet Union, with the participation of French firms, was discussed. It was deemed necessary to continue to study this matter, in particular at the level of sector groups.

On the basis of the results of the session, which took place in a constructive, frank atmosphere, a supplement to the program for deepening Soviet-French cooperation in the sphere of science and technology for the period 1983-93 was signed.

It was decided to hold the next session of the "little" commission in France in the second half of next year.

ITALIAN PUBLIC ANGRY AT ROME'S SDI INVOLVEMENT

PM301251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Gennadiy Zafesov "Commentator's Column": "A Trap for Italy"]

[Text] Rome -- A so-called Italian-American "Memorandum of Mutual Understanding," or to put it simply, an agreement on the terms of Italy's involvement of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI), has been signed in the United States.

Thus another country falls into the American trap. And although one would not call this an unexpected development, the adverse reaction to this step in Italy was far more violent than the initiators of SDI involvement had anticipated. Indeed, could it have been any different when, contrary to expectations, the matter was not even discussed in Parliament, and legislators were not even acquainted with the "Memorandum of Mutual Understanding." The government simply ignored not only the demands of the general public, who opposed SDI, but the country's supreme legislative body as well. The foreign and defense ministers declined to meet with parliamentarians and instructed their deputies to read out messages, the burden of which was that apparently it is necessary to observe secrecy and not divulge the nature of the memorandum...

It is natural that Rome's involvement in SDI should meet with sharp criticism among the broadest Italian public circles. It shows that most Italians are fully aware of the danger of such an action and the unpredictability of its consequences. People in Italy are also aware that it is by no means a "technical," as they would have it, but a military-political decision. The paper LA REPUBBLICA writes that the "Memorandum of Mutual Understanding" is only the first step toward Italian involvement in the "star wars" plans and it could be followed by other, even more dangerous actions. As well as criticizing the government's decision, people are dispelling illusions that involvement in SDI will give Italy "economic and scientific-technical advantages." The paper L'UNITA remarks in this connection that the United States will not agree to transfer the most up-to-date technology to the allies and that SDI will only increase Europe's subordination to and dependence on the United States.

The actions by the Italian Government in deciding to join SDI, which is a military program of unprecedented size, clearly contradict repeated assurances by actual official spokesmen for Rome of a desire to help curb the arms race, ease international tension, and reduce the war threat. The result is that Italy, which has already been forced to have U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on its territory, is becoming more and more obviously involved in the transatlantic militarists' dangerous venture.

Many local observers note that this step by the Italian Government not only damages the cause of peace in Europe and in the world as a whole, but also contradicts the fundamental interests and clearly voiced aspirations of the people of that country.

PEACEFUL RESOLUTION OF GULF WAR URGED

LD292312 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] A short commentary on the meeting of the [Gulf Cooperation Council] GCC chiefs of staff which was held in Riyadh. What can be said in this connection?

Among the news broadcast by the agencies, the meeting discussed the necessary measures for strengthening cooperation between the members of the committee. These are emergency measures because of the worsening Iranian-Iraqi conflict. The Arab Gulf states are anxious about the possibility of the conflict spreading to all the parts of the region and this pushes them to address the fighting parties once again calling on them to resolve their armed conflict peacefully. One must agree with 'Abdallah Bishara, secretary general of the GCC, who said neither side can win and that the war must end on the basis of peaceful coexistence which existed before the war. 'Abdallah Bishara said that joint international influence will play a positive role in putting an end to this war.

The Soviet Union strongly supports the ending of the Iran-Iraq conflict as soon as possible and its peaceful resolution. This was mentioned once again by the Soviet foreign minister during his meeting with his Iraqi counterpart in New York. He said: The Soviet Union is ready to participate in efforts in this direction.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA DISCUSSES 'SENSELESS' GULF WAR

PM301143 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Sep 86 First Edition p 3

[Article by G. Musayelyan: "Fatally Senseless. For 6 Years the War Has Been Going On Between Iran and Iraq"]

[Text] The triumph of war... One is automatically reminded not only of Vasiliy Vereshchagin's canvas with its mountain of human skulls or Pablo Picasso's "Guernica," but also of a picture seen by the writer of these lines in the Iraqi city of Basra.

On both sides of the border there between Iran and Iraq there are stretches of shallow water. Tens of thousands of Iranian soldiers crossed them on boats or forded them, holding their weapons above their heads. Boys of 12 and 13 went ahead to divert enemy fire. It reproduced the plantasmagoric scenes of Dante's inferno: The water ran bright red for kilometers, as far as the eye could see...

It was just one horrific scene from this war which the world press long ago termed "senseless," "fratricidal," and "endless." In fact the conflict is now 6 years old. But the Iranian leaders are still refusing to hold peace talks with the Iraqi Government, stating their intention to continue the war to a "victorious conclusion." Although the entire course of the conflict convincingly demonstrates that neither side has reason to expect an early success.

At the moment there is no discernible possibility of an end to the war. Moreover, the events taking place at the front make a political settlement of the conflict an even more remote prospect and create possibilties for its further escalation.

In terms of the scale of hostilities the Iran-Iraq conflict has become one of the biggest armed clashes since the U.S. aggression in Vietnam. About 1.5 million people from the regular forces and civilian formations, around 5,000 tanks, and 1,000 aircraft are involved in combat actions on the two sides. According to the U.S. press, more than 1 million Iranians and Iraqis have already died. As for the economic damage to the two sides, it runs into several hundreds of billions of dollars.

Who benefits from the continuation of the war?

Obviously not Iraq. In fact, the conflict has put a brake on the country's economic development and poses a direct threat to its sovereignty and unity.

The interminable war contradicts Iran's national interests too. The war has disrupted the economy and has led to a sharp drop in the people's living standard.

The Iran-Iraq conflict has aggravated contradictions in the Arab world itself. Egypt, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia are on Iraq's side. They are providing it with considerable material resources and are supplying equipment and a variety of goods. Other states, such as Syria and Libya, for example, support Iran. The war, particularly the Iranian invasion of southern Iraq and the push toward the Kuwaiti border, has frightened the ruling circles of states situated in the Persian Gulf zone. It has diverted their efforts and attention from the solution of the Palestinian problem.

Finally, the conflict is having an adverse effect on the situation in the world as a whole and is leading to an increase in terrorism. The unsettled situation in the Arab East has already caused the funeral bell to toll in France and West Germany.

So the Gulf war has no logic, no point. But this is if you approach it from the viewpoint of common sense and genuine national interests, from a position of safeguarding the people's security. However, when you analyze the sources of the war, you cannot help seeing that it did not flare up and is not raging of its own accord. The explosion was made possible by the atmosphere of tension, enmity, and war danger created in the Near East as a result of Israeli aggression. It occurred as a direct consequence of the criminal machinations of imperialism and Zionism, which are interested in exacerbating the political situation in the region, weakening militarily, economically, and financially the countries which reject foreign diktat, creating favorable opportunities for perpetuating the Israeli occupation of Arab lands, and turning the Arab East into a U.S. militarist bridgehead. THE NEW YORK TIMES candidly wrote: "The military conflict is draining the strength of both sides, and this accords with U.S. interests in that part of the world." So the hopes of a U.S. peacemaking mission, which some in the Near and Middle East entertain, are a dangerous illusion.

As for Israel, this year the chief of the country's military intelligence, the Kuwaiti paper AL-RAY' AL-AMM reports, visited Tehran. The important visitor made a trip to the front, voicing, in particular, concern that "the Iranian soldiers are negligent when it comes to taking care of Israeli-made weapons." It is barely surprising in the light of this that Iran recently asked Israel to supply 30 U.S.-made Phantom aircraft.

The USSR's position on this and other conflicts is clearly defined in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress. [paragraph continues]

"We are in favor," it says, "of stepping up the collective quest for ways of disentangling conflict situations in the Near and Middle East, in Central America, in southern Africa, and in all turbulent parts of the world. This is urgently demanded by the interests of universal security." Our country and the other socialist states are in favor of the speediest cessation of hostilities and settlement of disputes between Iraq and Iran by means of talks, on the basis of respect for territorial integrity and recognition of existing borders between them.

IRAQI RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS DELEGATION ARRIVES 29 SEP

JN291522 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1353 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 29 Sep (INA) -- Muhammad Sharif, counselor to the Awqaf and Religious Affairs Ministry, arrived in Moscow today at the head of an Iraqi delegation to participate in the World Islamic conference which will be held in Baku, the capital of the Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan, the day after tomorrow. The 3-day conference will discuss studies on the role of Islam in disseminating peace in the world and Muslims' duties in preserving the principles and values of the true religion. The conference will discuss means of confronting the Zionist entity's ambitions behind its occupation of Arab territories and its desecration of religious holy places there.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: U.S., ISRAEL SPUR MIDEAST 'TERRORISM'

PM301037 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[V. Vinogradov "Observer's Notes": "Range of Terrorism"]

[Text] Around 25 French servicemen have been killed or wounded in south Lebanon, where they were serving as part of the UN Interim Forces in Lebanon (UNIFIL). Some 8 people were killed and almost 150 wounded in the wake of a spate of bombings staged in Paris recently. The UN Security Council was forced to hold an emergency session to discuss the critical situation in which UNIFIL found itself, and in the French capital, where the situation is tense, the authorities have been taking extensive security measures to prevent new acts of terrorism.

There is no doubt as to who is carrying out the attacks on French servicemen in south Lebanon. As C. Maqsud, Arab League permanent observer at the United Nations, stated in a speech at a Security Council session, Israel is wrecking all attempts by UN forces to carry out their mission to maintain peace and security in south Lebanon. Tel Aviv's continuing occupation of part of Lebanese territory, its aggressive raids, and its support for terrorists, from the "army of southern Lebanon," he stressed, threatens the lives of UNIFIL servicemen.

What about Paris? Responsibility for the spate of bombings there has been claimed by some Arab organization called the "supporters of justice and freedom," whose trail the French police have still been unable to find. And the French newspapers doubt that they will find it. In this regard they draw attention to the speech in the north Lebanese city of Tripoli by Lebanese Prime Minister R. Karami, who directly accused the Israeli special services of organizing the acts of terrorism in Paris. [paragraph continues]

He stated that the criminal bombings in the French capital had been carried out by "Mosad" -- Israeli intelligence -- in an attempt to influence French policy on the Near East. The press has also published a statement by Lebanese parliamentary deputy M. al-Dahir, who pointed out that these acts of terrorism are part of the campaign unleashed by the United States and Israel to "force France to join in the struggle against Libya."

And, true enough, it would not be the first time that the U.S. and Israeli special services had used some hitherto unknown "Arab" or "Muslim" terrorist organizations as cover for their provocative crimes. This also applies to to the "supporters of justice and freedom" grouping, whose name first cropped up in connection with the Paris bombings. To this it should be added that Al-Sayyid, director of the Arab League Paris office, has officially offered to cooperate with France and the other West European countries in the fight against terrorism. "True," he added, "one gets the impression that for some people agreeing to our proposal would mean losing the 'scapegoat' that can be accused of all sins."

The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-RAY 'AL-AMM is clearly right when it wrote in a commentary on the events in the French capital that: "The Paris bombings, the Karachi airport incident, the bloody carnage in an Istanbul synagogue, and the Danish ship that tried to deliver Israeli weapons to Iran are all links in the same chain, which Washington and Tel Aviv are trying to use to destabilize the situation in the Near East." Indeed, all these acts carried out as if to order have played right into the hands of the "strategic allies," who have again been making noises about some kind of "Islamic terrorism."

There is no doubt about the coordination between U.S. and Israeli actions in the Near East region. Vice President Bush has visited the Near East, and two ranking Israeli visitors -- Defense Minister Rabin and Prime Minister Peres -- visited the United States one after the other. During his trip the U.S. vice president tried to resurrect the "Reagan plan," proclaimed 4 years ago back in September 1982, and thereby breathe life into the notorious Camp David process.

However, this "peace-loving" sheen to Bush's visit did not prevent him from stating during his stay in Jerusalem: "We wholly advocate Israel having a qualitative dominance in arms over its neighbors." One wonders why Israel needs this dominance if Washington states that its aim is to establish peace in the Near East? The fact is that both the United States and Israel advocate a "peace" -- if one can call it that -- which would allow the Zionists to keep the Arab lands seized as a result of aggression under their heel. And in such a situation, of course, it is impossible to make without Israel flexing its "military muscles"! That is why the sham diplomatic activeness on the public stage is backed up by still more intensive activity behind the scenes -- the organization of acts of terrorism and preparations for new armed interventions.

That was how the chain of bloody crimes that were the work of individuals and individual groups made its appearance. But at the same time active preparations are in progress for acts of state terrorism. The United States has concentrated a major naval grouping in the south Mediterranean. It threatens to use its might to inflict "retaliatory strikes," or, more simply put, terrorist attacks on Libya. Washington recently announced the allocation to Israel for the new fiscal year of the latest impressive "helping" of military and economic aid to the tune of 3 billion dollars. For its part Tel Aviv immediately resolved to ship the puppet "army of southern Lebanon" a major batch of heavy arms -- tanks and helicopters -- on the pretext of stepping up the struggle against "terrorists." At the same time Israel has stepped up its preparations for large-scale agression against Lebanon. [paragraph continues]

It has transferred hundreds of tanks, artillery pieces, and helicopters to the so-called "security zone" illegally created on Lebanese soil. Israeli army units have been moved to forward positions near the Lebanese border. In the opinion of observers the aim of Israel's aggressive preparations is to invade and seize the entire territory of south Lebanon.

Why now especially? The answer should obviously be sought in a speech by Lebanese President A. al-Jumayyil. Speaking the other day on the 4th anniversary of his inauguration, he stressed the need to restore sovereignty over the entire territory currently occuped by Israel and to deploy UNIFIL forces right up to Lebanon's international borders. The president advocated the continuation of national dialogue at head of government level and called on all Lebanese groupings to overcome their differences through joint efforts to save south Lebanon from the invaders and restore the country's unity, independence, and territorial integrity. And there is no doubt that the stabilization of the situation in Lebanon would have a favorable effect on the state of affairs in the entire Near East region. That is why Israel and the United States -- acting in complete accord with it -- are striving to prevent the normalization of the situation in Lebanon. They both need the Lebanese "sore spot" to retain the capability at any time to stoke the atmosphere in the region by using the full range of terrorism -- from individual to state terrorism.

How can one fail to recollect in this respect that the Soviet Union has proposed a comprehensive program for a Near East settlement which envisages the restoration of justice in the region and the rejection of strong-arm policy, and at the same time takes into account the interests of both the Arab and Israeli sides. Under this program the Arabs would have all the lands seized by Israel since 1967 returned to them; the Arab people of Palestine would be guaranteed the inalienable right to self-determination and to the creation of an independent state; and all the region's states would be guaranteed the right to secure and independent existence. A mechanism for implementing these proposals has also been put forward -- an international conference on the Near East involving all interested parties.

The other day the Soviet Union's principled and consistent position on the Near East problem was reaffirmed for the umpteenth time from the lofty rostrum of the United Nations. Speaking at the 41st UN General Assembly session, USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze said in particular: "We believe that the United Nations should once again take the issue of a Near East settlement in hand.

"As a practical step in this direction the Soviet Union proposes the creation within the Security Council framework of a preparatory committee which would do the necessary work in convening an international conference on the Near East."

One cannot fail to see that, despite active opposition from Washington and Tel Aviv, the idea of convening such a representative forum is becoming increasingly popular among the broadest world public circles. The Near East must cease to be a test range for the state terrorism used as a weapon by the United States and Israel. The peoples of the region want to live in peace and security.

MADAGASCAR'S RATSIRAKA HOLDS TALKS; TOURS; DEPARTS

Confers With Gromyko

PM291501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 86 First Edition pp 1, 4

[TASS report: "Soviet-Malagasy Talks"]

[Text] Talks were held in the Kremlin 24 September between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Didier Ratsiraka, general secretary of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution [AREMA] Party and president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

Taking part in the talks were:

On the Soviet side -- A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; S.B. Tatliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; B.I. Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade; K.F. Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister; and P.P. Petrik, USSR ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar;

On the Malagasy side -- Jean Bemananjara, Democratic Republic of Madagascar foreign minister; Gisele Rabesahala, Democratic Republic of Madagascar minister of revolutionary art and culture; Pascal Rakotomavo, Democratic Republic of Madagascar minister of finance and economy; Victor Ramahatra, Democratic Republic of Madagascar minister of public works; Jose Rakotomavo, Democratic Republic of Madagascar minister of industry, energy, and mining; Joseph Randrianasolo, Democratic Republic of Madagascar minister of animal husbandry, fisheries, forest and water resources; Maxime Zafera, director of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar President's Civil Office; Jean Robiarivuni, Democratic Republic of Madagascar general director for planning question; Richard Fandriamahuli, governor of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar Central Bank; and Frederic Randriamamonjy, Democratic Republic of Madagascar ambassador to the USSR.

In an atmosphere of comradely mutual understanding, the sides exchanged information on key aspects of their countries' domestic life. The Soviet side briefed Madagascar's leaders on the tasks of accelerating Soviet society's socioeconomic development, historical in their depth and scope, which have been set by the 27th CPSU Congress, and described the work which has been launched in the Soviet Union to implement them.

Madagascar's president described the efforts being made by the Malagasy people to overcome the hardships standing in the way of progressive socioeconomic transformations.

Extensive exchange of opinions on fundamental problems of international life took place during the talks.

Both sides expressed serious concern with the tension in the world caused by the policy of the aggressive forces of imperialism and their course of whipping up the arms race and transferring it into space, of fanning conflict situations in different regions. The participants in the talks declared that the main task in our time is to prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

The Soviet side drew the high-ranking guest's attention to the large-scale Soviet peace initiatives, whose goal is the elimination of the threat of nuclear war from mankind's life, the stage-by-stage reduction and ultimate liquidation of the arsenals of deadly weapons, and the radical improvement of the international situation. These initiatives were put forward in the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and the statements by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. D. Ratsiraka, having emphasized the Democratic Republic of Madagascar's commitment to a policy of peace and disarmament, declared his country's support for the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and the program for the liquidation of nuclear weapons by the end of this century. The Soviet Union's decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions through 1 January 1987 was described by the president of Madagascar as a bold and responsible step in the interests of strengthening international security, which must be joined by the United States and the other nuclear powers.

The Soviet side emphasized that the realities of the nuclear and space age persistently dictate the necessity of creating an all-embracing system of international peace and security. Having emphasized that peace can be preserved and strengthened only as a result of joint efforts by all states, be they large or small, both sides spoke out in favor of a constructive dialogue on this propsal being held at the United Nations.

The participants in the talks, having pointed out the interconnection between disarmament and development, noted the persistent need to switch the funds being presently expended for military purposes to the needs of development.

D. Ratsiraka spoke of Madagascar's proposal to establish special funds of nonaligned states, with whose help developing countries would be able to oppose more effectively the neocolonialist economic pressure and blackmail by imperialist powers.

Both sides emphasized that the successful solution of topical international problems depends to a considerable extent on the further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of all progressive anti-imperialist states and their ability to effectively oppose the forces of aggression and militarism. The Nonaligned Movement's activity to improve the international situation was highly appraised.

The participants in the talks were unanimous that the contemporary world is indivisible and interconnected, and that there can be no "peripheral" questions in international relations. A number of regional problems were examined in this context. The coincidence of the approaches of the Soviet Union and Madagascar toward the problem of settling the situation around Afghanistan was noted in particular.

Much attention was given at the talks to the situation in the southern part of the African Continent. The participants in the talks expressed solidarity with the liberation struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia, and declared their determination to contiue to give it political, moral, and other support. There was sharp condemnation of the policy of the racist regime in South Africa which continues to commit acts of direct aggression against sovereign African states, illegally occupies the territory of Namibia, and perpetrates bloody terror inside the country.

The Soviet Union's firm support for the UN General Assembly's resolution on the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace was declared. Both sides cofirmed their readiness to work for the convening of an international conference on this question not later than in 1988.

Discussion of a number of other topical problems of the contemporary international situation confirmed the proximity or coincidence of the Soviet Union's and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar's positions on them.

The present state and future prospects of Soviet-Malagasy relations were also examined.

D. Ratsiraka expressed profound gratitude to the USSR Government and the Soviet people for the selfless help and support given to Madagascar. A.A. Gromyko declared that the Malagasy people, in their efforts to build the new life, can firmly rely, just as is in the past, on the Soviet Union's support.

The participants in the talks emphasized the mutual interest in expanding bilateral relations on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in one another's internal affairs. Emphasis was placed on the imortance of making full use of existing opportunities for the further development of trade, scientific, technical, and cultural relations and of cooperation between public organizations in both countries. It was emphasized in particular that the further deepening of ties between the CPSU and the AREMA Party will contribute toward the development of the entire complex of bilateral relations.

The sides agreed to sign a number of joint Soviet-Malagasy documents.

Talks With Gorbachev

LD261220 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received today in the Kremlin Didier Ratsiraka, general secretary of the Vanguard Party of the Malagasy Revolution and president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

A conversation was held in an atmosphere of comradely sincerity and mutual understanding. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev informed the eminent guest of the work being carried out in the Soviet Union to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the party's strategic directives to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development. He stressed the close connection between the CPSU's domestic policy and its peace-loving foreign-policy course.

Didier Ratsiraka described the 27th CPSU Congress as an event of great international significance. He spoke about the efforts being made by the people of Madagascar, under the leadership of the Vanguard Party of the Malagasy Revolution, in alliance with other progressive forces of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to achieve the goals set down in the Charter of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution.

The head of the Malagasy state reaffirmed that despite existing difficulties the country's people and leadership are fully determined to continue moving along the chosen path.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Didier Ratsiraka exchanged opinions on a number of topical international problems. It was unanimously noted that there is no more urgent task in the world today than the complete liquidation of nuclear weapons, eliminating the danger of a world catastrophe, and ending the arms race, which is so ruinous for all mankind.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee emphasized the importance of ending nuclear tests as a first, true step toward averting the nuclear threat. The president of Madagascar welcomed the Soviet Union's extension of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, and noted that if the United States and the other nuclear powers joined in this step it would play an important role in reducing tension in the world, which meets the vital interests of all countries and peoples. The Soviet Union's peace initiatives strengthen peoples' hopes that the situation can be changed and that there are accessible, real alternatives to confrontation.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev gave a high appraisal of the results of the eighth conference of the nonaligned countries held in Harare and the growing role of the Nonaligned Movement in international affairs. He noted the great, positive contribution of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and other progressive states to the movement's work, and its efforts to improve the international situation. The Soviet Union's intention to continue to render all-around support for the struggle of the liberated countries against imperialism's neocolonialist policy and for their political and economic security was once again reaffirmed.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Didier Ratsiraka agreed that the realities of the present epoch urgently require from all countries and political leaders a new thinking that excludes from international relations the placing of stakes on force and nuclear blackmail and attempts to dictate one's will on sovereign states. An example of a new approach to world problems is the proposal to create an all-embracing system of international peace and security, which has been put forward by the countries of the socialist community for examination by the United Nations.

The leaders of the two countries resolutely condemned the star wars plans, stressing that their implementation would increase the threat of self-destruction of present-day civilization.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar expressed the conviction that the problems of development and the liquidation of poverty and backwardness are inseparable from ending the arms race and achieving disarmament, which would release considerable funds and intellectual and technical potential for the needs of development.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Didier Ratsiraka reaffirmed the invariable solidarity between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and the Frontline States and the liberation struggle of the peoples of southern Africa and Namibia, under the leadership of the African National Congress and the South-West African People's Organization. They spoke in favor of the speediest proclamation of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

Particular attention was devoted to questions of expanding and strengthening Soviet-Malagasy cooperation. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Didier Ratsiraka noted the favorable prospects for the further development of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar on a long-term, mutually advantageous basis, which meets the interests of the peoples of both countries and the cause of peace throughout the world.

The USSR and Madagascar leaders reaffirmed their common desire to promote the consolidation of friendly ties between the CPSU and the Vanguard Party of the Malagasy Revolution, and between the USSR and Madagascar.

The usefulness and fruitfulness of the conversation was noted from both sides, and confidence was expressed that meetings between Soviet and Malagasy leaders are of important significance for strengthening friendship between the Soviet Union and Madagascar. Didier Ratsiraka invited Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to visit the Democratic Republic of Madascar. The proposal was accepted with gratitude. The date of the visit will be agreed through diplomatic channels.

Leaves for Tashkent

PM291513 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Trip Around the Country"]

[Text] On 26 September Didier Ratsiraka, general secretary of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution party and President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, and his wife left Moscow for Tashkent. The Malagasy leader is in our country on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government.

D. Ratsiraka and his wife were seen off at Vnukovo Airport by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and his wife and A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Also seeing them off were V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; USSR ministers B.I. Aristov, Ye.A. Kozlovskiy, and G.A. Yagodin; K.F. Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; V.T. Saykin, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister; and other officials.

The Malagasy and USSR state flags were raised at the airport and a guard of honor was formed up at the airfield, involving three branches of the USSR Armed Forces -- Ground Forces, the Air Force, and the Navy. The orchestra played the two countries' national anthems.

A.A. Gromyko and D. Ratsiraka inspected the Soviet military formation.

The formal leave-taking ceremony came to a close with a marchpast by the honor guard.

The streets and squares of the capital through which the motorcade, accompanied by a motorcycle escort, passed on the way to the airport were hung with the Malagasy and Soviet state flags and greetings banners.

The guest is being accompanied on his tour of the country by S.B. Tatliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; P.P. Petrik, USSR ambassador to Madagascar; and F. Randriamamonjy, Malagasy ambassador to the USSR.

Meets Uzbek Party Leader

LD272106 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 27 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Didier Ratsiraka, general secretary of the Vanguard Party of the Malagasy Revolution and president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, was received today in Tashkent in the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee. In a friendly conversation, the important significance of the Soviet-Malagasy talks in Moscow, which affirmed the interest of both countries in extending cooperation on the basis of equal rights, mutual respect and non-intervention in the internal affairs of each other, was noted.

Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, acquainted the guest with the activity of the republic party organization. Also today, Didier Ratsiraka laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier on the Alley of Parades and saw the sights of the capital of Uzbekistan.

Attends Dinner

LD290144 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Didier Ratsiraka, general secretary of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution Party and president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, today continued to acquaint himself with Uzbekistan. He is in our country on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government.

Didier Ratsiraka visited the 50-year Uzbekistana state farm and the Kalinin state farm in Tashkent Oblast. He was acquainted with front-ranking methods of cotton and rice cultivation and observed harvesting work on the cotton plantations and in the rice paddies.

After his return to Tashkent, the guest visited the State Museum of Arts of the Uzbek SSR. In the evening a dinner was given in honor of Didier Ratsiraka on behalf of the Tajikistan Communist party Central Committee, the Presidium of the republic's Supreme Soviet, and its Council of Ministers. The dinner passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Concludes Visit

LD290846 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Today Didier Ratsiraka, general secretary of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution Party and president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, left Tashkent for a vacation in Sochi. The official friendly visit, at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, has finished.

DEL CANTO READS CHILEAN SOCIALIST PARTY STATEMENT

PY301910 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2100 GMT Sep 86

["Text" of Chilean Socialist Party statement on struggle for democracy read by socialist leader Hernan del Canto; first of two parts]

[Text] Good evening, dear friends and comrades. Tonight, we want to make public the full text of a Chilean Socialist Party document which analizes is the subject of national debates.

Socialists contend in this document that the road to recovering democracy begins by making the deterioration, isolation, and decline into crisis of the dictatorship more serious than it even has been. The experience of these years demonstrates that the fundamental and effective factor in weakening the Pinochet regime is the massive, unified, resolute, and sustained struggle by the people; a struggle that can gain momentum through increased democratic, social, and political cohesiveness. In fact, social sectors like the political right, which only recently deserted the Pinochet camp to join the opposition, would not have gone through such a transformation were is not for the regime's creeping crisis, initiated by the mobilization of the people.

Legitimate differences over how each group envisions the democratic future and over how to advance toward democracy are to be expected, but no democratic group acting alone is in a position to end the dictatorship. We should proceed with efforts to chose a road and to make decisions regarding the transition government and the future institutional order of the country. These efforts must hinge primarily on ousting Pinochet through resolute social mobilization for the immediate restoration of the popular sovereignty.

The Chilean Socialist Party contends that the centralizing, antipopular, antinational nature of the current regime determines the number and variety of the sectors which defend interests that contradict those defended by the dictatorship. This means that within the broad spectrum of the opposition there are different visions of the democratic future. This difference is not to be deplored, it simply represents the expression of the Chilean people who have historically followed different political and ideological lines, but who in general have lived together and had similar interests.

The Socialists affirm that true democratic coexistence is at stake today in the struggle to unite the people behind a common antidicatatorial objective so that in a democracy they can gather the majority necessary to attain their aspirations. Beyond the important problem of the Democratic Alliance and the Popular Democratic Movement [MDP] the unification of the oppositon is hindered by the interest of the center-right in excluding the MDP and in negotiating that will preserve its particular interests. The center-right is trying to keep the majority of the people from sovereignly making a choice which might not be to its liking in the future.

Our democratic option begins by asserting that the defeat of democracy and the popular project in 1973 was brought about by the imposition, by any means, of the capitalist system with its attendant concentration of power and wealth, and political exclusivism, which reduces participation.

For this reason, the democracy that we shall build will have to supersede the exclusivist politico-institutional system, to transform the economic and social structures. Moreover, the discontented people and the mass organizations that include most Chileans are demanding respect for human rights, re-establishment of the popular sovereignty, and the right to determine their own future. Likewise, they are demanding jobs, economic reactivation, income distribution, health care, educational opportunities, social assistance, and housing. They also demand that debts, unemployment, and poverty be eliminated as soon as possible.

Consequently, the Socialists assert that we must make a radical choice for democracy; that we must not envision it as a form of administration of the existing social order, but as a form of government capable of susbtantially modifying the formal aspects of democracy. In this way, democracy will be able to transform the existing social order, and will be able to transform the existing social order, and will become not only an instrument, but also a final goal in itself.

On Monday, 6 October, we will air the final part of the document of the Chilean Socialist Party during the spot reserved for the Hernan del Canto commentary.

PRAVDA REPORTS BRUTENTS DELEGATION URUGUAY VISIT

PM301151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] Montevideo, 25 Sep -- A CPSU delegation headed by K.N. Brutents, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, was here 21-24 September at the invitation of the Communist Party of Uruguay [PCU] leadership. The delegation had meetings and conversations with the PCU leadership headed by Rodney Arismendi, general secretary of the PCU Central Committee, visited party committees in the capital and in several districts, and toured industrial enterprises.

The meetings and conversations proceeded in the spirit of fraternal friendship and international solidarity which is traditional in relations between the CPSU and the PCU. The exchange of opinions confirmed the unity of views on fundamental problems of the contemporary international situation and world development. The Uruguayan comrades declared full support for the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race and preventing a nuclear catastrophe.

BRAZILIAN MINISTER SANGUINE ON SOVIET TRADE TIES

LD292334 Moscow TASS in English 2230 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 29 TASS -- "Relations between the Soviet Union and Brazil follow an upward trend. They are characterised by the expansion of cooperation in various fields", stated Deni Lineu Schwartz, Brazilian minister of urban development and the environment.

He spoke at the opening ceremony of the Brazilian "Expo-Brazil-86" exhibition here today.

"Brazil is interested in further development of cooperation in the spirit of equality, mutual respect and mutual benefit. The 'Expobrazil-86' exhibition is of special importance, since it marks yet another state in the process of our two countries' and peoples' drawing closer together", Deni Lineu Schwartz emphasised.

"A search for new, promising forms and directions of Soviet-Brazilian trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation is under way. A possibility of implementing projects in a number of fields, including, in particular, irrigation, ferrous metallurgy, hydropower engineering, and peat production, is under discussion."

"Such form of cooperation as joint action on markets of third countries is potentially effective. The matter concerns, in particular, the construction of a hydropower station in Angola."

A widely representative delegation of Brazilian business circles arrived in Moscow to participate in the Expobrazil-86 exhibition.

"Brazilian businessmen", Deni Lineu Schwartz pointed out, "are interested in broader export of their commodities to the Soviet market. However, they also show a no lesser interest in the import of Soviet goods and technology, which will make it possible to ensure subsequently a more balanced development of bilateral trade".

"During the exhibition Brazilian firms intend to conduct active negotiations with Soviet organisations. The negotiations, we hope, will lead to the signing of new contracts", the minister said.

BARANOV DECRIES HONDURAN-U.S. ANTI-SANDINIST LINKS

LD291734 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Report by station Central American correspondent Yuriy Baranov from Nicaragua]

[Text] Honduras has announced a reshuffle in the Army's upper echelons, up to the post of commander in chief. This would have been an event of no more than local importance, except for one thing: It is a conspicuous fact that the changes in the Honduran Army have been carried out rather hurriedly -- just a few days after the new U.S. ambassador's arrival in Tegucigalpa. His mission, in the opinion of local observers, is to make the Honduran Government more amenable to unhindered passage of U.S. arms and equipment to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries entrenched in that country.

Despite the United State's virtual occupation of Honduras, which has turned the country into a vast U.S. military base, it appears that a statement by Honduran President Azcona has stuck firmly in the minds of certain members of the U.S. Administration. Azcona told an OAU session in Washington at the end of May that Honduran territory will never be used against any country. Even at the time -- back in May -- local observers noted this declaration could only wound the morbid imagination of the frenzied anti-Sandinists, because in reality the territory of Honduras has long been a springboard for aggression against Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan Government lodged a complaint at the International Court in the Hague in July against Honduras as a U.S. accomplice in granting adi to the Somozist bandits. But such is Washington's zeal to overthrow the Sandinista government that the administration is like one who is so afraid of burning his mouth that he won't even swallow something cold without blowing on it.

PRAVDA ON 'SPECTER' OF U.S. 'GRENADA MODEL' ATTACK

LD010525 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0350 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] We present a commentary from today's edition of PRAVDA. It is entitled "Ready To Deal a Rebuff." Pavel Bogomolov, the author of the commentary, writes:

Alarming reports are coming from capital cities in Central America. In Tegucigalpa it was announced officially that the Honduran Army is getting another consignment of new U.S.-manufactured fighters and helicopters. All military bases have been put onto a state of increased combat readiness. In Salvador, the arrival of Green Beret detachments from the United States is expected any day: They are to train Nicaraguan Contras. Subversive actions by counterrevolutionaries on the borders of Nicaragua have become more frequent.

Eminent political figures in Latin America are also talking about the possibility of a new aggravation of the situation in the region. There is a risk that the conflict might flare up in an even more dangerous form at any moment, warned Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid. Something extremely serious might now take place, says Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias.

It should be noted that fears of this kind are centainly not exaggerated. None other than the head of the Washington administration himself recently again let it be understood that the aim of the White House is to remove Nicaragua's revolutionary government. Whereas until recently Washington tried to hide its undeclared war on the borders of Nicaragua behind calls for the restoration of democracy and even expressed an imaginary interest in the success of the midiation mission of the Contadora Group -- Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico, and Panama -- now virtually the whole of the disguise has been cast aside. Washington's policy toward Nicaragua is yet another example of the United States' hegemonistic course. As Nicaraguan President Ortega stated a few days ago, the U.S. Administration is continuing its aggressive actions and the undeclared war against his country, providing the terrorists with money and arms. Having secured the allocation of a $106 million to the Contras' chiefs, the U.S. Administration has begun playing the game with its cards almost on the table. It pays no heed to sensible and constructive proposals concerning a regional settlement which stem from the Contadora Group and its support group, wich includes Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay.

In this kind of situation, as local observers note, the sinister specter of a new military adventure on the Grenada model hangs over Central America. It will not be possible, however, to take the people of Nicaragua by surprise. The governnent of the young republic, its Armed Forces, and the population of Nicaragua state their readiness to rise to the defense of the Sandinist revolution and are filled with resolve to deal a rebuff to any attacks by U.S. imperialists and their hirelings from among local and foreign reaction.

PRAVDA CITES GORBACHEV STAVROPOL REMARKS

PM260909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 86 Second Edition pp 1, 3

[Report by special correspondents K. Aksenov, V. Pankratov, and G. Yastrebtsov: "A Proprietorial and Creative Approach by Everyone. M.S. Gorbachev's Stay in Stavropol Kray"]

[Text] During M.S. Gorbachev's visit to Stavropol Kray there were a number of meetings and conversations with workers, kolkhoz members, scientists, and party workers. The tour by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee was noteworthy for the professionalism and depth of the analysis of the sociopolitical and economic processes taking place and for the study of what has already been done and is now being done to ensure the practical implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

In January this year the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Stavropol region and most subunits of the agro-industrial complex switched to full financial autonomy and self-financing in the form of an economic experiement. The potential for expanded reproduction by each farm using its own resources is being developed and tested in practice, and conditions are being created for harmonizing the economy of kolkhozes and sovkhozes by improving the principles of planning, financing, labor remuneration, and the thorough differentiation of purchase prices and price supplements.

The initial results are pleasing. Despite the drought the gross grain yield was 4.74 million metric tons. Some 2,155,000 tons of grain were sold to the state -- 255,000 tons above the plan. According to preliminary estimates the gain will be R244 million. Of that sum R39 million are in the form of supplements for exceeding the average annual level of grain sales to the state in comparison with the 11th 5-Year Plan and R31 million are due to the sale of high-quality grain. The costs incurred through introducing intensive cereal cultivation techniques have been fully recovered. An additional crop of almost 10 quintals per hectare was achieved that way.

Stockraisers achieved notable successes. Although meticulous thinning out of the dairy herd by livestock experts reduced the cattle population by 10,000, milk production in the first 8 months increased by over 33,000 tons. State purchases of meat, eggs, and wool increased.

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary visited Izobilnenskiy Rayon. He met with stockraisers of the interfarm cattle-fattening complex of the "Izobilnenskiy" Rayon agro-industrial association. The conversation immediately turned to the most important matter -- implementing the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, preparation for winter, and reserves for the development of the feed base, and, of course, labor and everyday living conditions.

M.S. Gorbachev: You know, I do not recognize the complex, which once caused local leaders many problems. (Animation) But now the complex is a complete modern stockraising establishment. There were few facilities here, much had to be modernized.

Voice: Modernization did the trick...

M.S. Gorbachev: That is right. Well, what about the weather? There is a lot of drought, is there not?

Voices: This year in particular. Some places have not had rain for 3 months.

M.S. Gorbachev: Even so, you produced a harvest. We are becoming more skillful.

Voices: The machinery is becoming more powerful. The team contract helps.

M.S. Gorbachev: The team contract has already established itself?

Voices: Yes, it has. From the operator to the director, everyone is using the team contract. It is better working as a collective than as individuals. The important thing is that the contract fixed the wages and the collective can regulate itself. If your attitude to work is bad you receive less.

M.S. Gorbachev: Do you do that yourselves?

Voices: We do.

M.S. Gorbachev: Our people have matured enough to be able to manage their own affairs, especially in the team, the link, and the complex. Let them come together and discuss things with the leadership. This is not office work. And the people's decision is the truest form of democracy. You were right when you said that it is always better as a collective because it is easier to see how people are working. When do we hear the question: We do the work, the endeavor, contribute our knowledge and efforts, but you, what do you take out of our common pot? We shall apply the coefficient of labor input to you. [Gorbachev ends]

N. Baykulov, director of the complex, related: "The average weight of each head of cattle sold to the meat combine is 423 kg here as against a plan target of 410 kg. We supply our own feed. We produce 63 quintals of feed units per irrigated hectare. We stick to a uniform type of feeding throughout the year. As experience has shown, this has proved its worth. Several years ago a 1 quintal weight gain cost R538, now it costs R195.

"A graphic and tangible improvement. But we do not intend to be carried away by our achievements, stockraisers of the fattening complex said. The atmosphere of professionalism, competitiveness, and mutual assistance which has established itself in the collective is opening up new horizons."

Initiative, businesslike efficiency, and proprietorial enterprise can and must be shown in every job. This was said many times during M.S. Gorbachev's meetings with rural workers in the Stavropol region. It goes without saying that leaders are expected to set an example to their subordinates in selecting the best methods of resolving practical tasks and to see not only the economic benefit but also the social and moral consequences of the steps undertaken. This applies particularly to those who head laggard farms. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee visited one such farm in Novoaleksandrovskiy Rayon.

However, it may be said that for the "Niva" Sovkhoz the reputation of being a laggard is a thing of the past. In the first 8 months of this year it produced R478,000 profit and its actual income exceeded the plan by R162,000. This was achieved thanks to a high grain harvest. On average they produced over 30 quintals. [paragraph continues]

The farm purchased 600 head of high yield Holstein-type milking cows. Milk production began to rise. The farm took up hog-raising and established a breeding stock. There is potential to develop irrigated crop farming. The first 600 hectares due to receive artificial rain are already being prepared for use. The innovations were introduced by the director, N. Novoseltsev. In conversation he stressed:

"Of course we would like to focus all our efforts on eliminating the defects existing in the economy, but such an approach can be one-sided. We must not forget the people and the improvement of their working and everyday living conditions. We are carrying out intensive housing construction, using the contract and own-resources methods. Furthermore, the future tenants of the apartments are taking a direct part in this work. Thus, a large residential area has been created at the farm center. Alongside there is a secondary school, a children's combine, a medical center, and a central boiler house."

To find out for himself whether workers at the "Niva" Sovkhoz in Novoaleksandrovskiy Rayon have good housing, M.S. Gorbachev asked Aleksey Korchagin, a young driver, if he could visit his home. He looked around the well-built apartment and asked if it had gas. There was no need to ask about wages: The young couple with two children lived comfortably.

Next, on the street, where the whole village had gathered, M.S. Gorbachev said: "We all need to work more but we can only do that more quickly if the human factor is always taken into account everywhere.

"I see that you have many new homes and that streets are taking shape. Once there was a local branch, now there is a sovkhoz, and a big one, it seems -- 16,000 hectares. There is much work to be done on this land. Are you satisfied that a new sovkhoz has been set up?"

Voices: We are.

M.S. Gorbachev: Had the branch remained here the village would probably have been neglected. Now the sovkhoz is developing. Are there stores, a hospital, a school?

Voices: We have everything. A medical center and a secondary school for 1,400 children.

M.S. Gorbachev: That is good. What was your harvest like this year?

Voice: On average, 32.5 quintals per hectare.

M.S. Gorbachev: Quite good for this year. But these are not Kuban yields, are they? The harvest must be higher.

Voice: If we are given the water the harvest will be bigger.

M.S. Gorbachev: When water was supplied to the most arid parts of the Stavropol region, people stopped leaving those settlements where life used to be hard. And even those who left have returned. There is much sunshine, the soil is quite good. And water -- and people can live well and work well. Are there any questions for me?

Voices: Let there be peace. And permit us on behalf of all pensioners to thank the party and the government for the fact that we are not afraid of old age, we are provided for. They bring us money, shake our hands, and wish us well.

M.S. Gorbachev: I am glad to hear these words. I believe that all young people should treat the old with understanding. After all, this means their mothers and fathers, their grandfathers and grandmothers, who have had to endure many trials and do much work. [Gorbachev ends]

There is a dairy complex in operation on this farm with capacity for 1,200 cows. A dispensary has been set up there. There are various surgeries and good consumer services facilities.

"Our wages are dependent on end results," said T. Kostyuchenko, a calfherd. "For that reason we try hard. For example, we have introduced a cold method of young animal maintenance [kholodnyy metod soderzhaniya molodnyaka]. Losses were immediately eliminated. I have 74 calves in my group. There is not a sick one among them."

A. Bratusin, a senior operator of the fattening complex, joined the discussion:

"The pay is good, but a high return is expected from everyone. There are some who dislike the increased demands. But they are declining in number. The bulk of people favor order and discipline."

When in the Kuban and Stavropol region M.S. Gorbachev took an interest in questions of improving the pay of leaders and specialists of subunits belonging to the agro-industrial complex. It is a topical and acute problem. By conducting the experiment to switch to self-financing, the people of Stavropol are carrying out an interesting investigation in this area. Kolkhoz chairmen, sovkhoz directors, and specialists are now "earning" their pay and the scale of the incentive is determined by the production growth rate and by profits. High profitability management and the consideration of every last kopek is becoming a law and a necessity for everyone. Specialists of agro-industrial committees and the rayon agro-industrial association also have a material interest in increasing output sales. The search for such forms of labor remuneration must be deepened and new ways of encouraging economic enterprise must be found. Particularly among the partners directly connected with the agrarian sector. There are laggards alongside the pacemakers. There must not be any! Many insistent remarks were made on that theme during the meetings between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the agricultural workers of Stavropol Kray.

In the evening of 19 September a meeting of the kray party aktiv was held in Stavropol; it was addressed by M.S. Gorbachev.

PRAVDA DISCUSSES NEED FOR RESTRUCTURING

PM301411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 86 First Edition pp 2-3

[Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor K. Varlamov article under the rubric "27th CPSU Congress: Strategy of Acceleration": "Revolutionary Nature of Restructuring"]

[Text] Restructuring. The word has truly become the slogan of the day that reflects the essence of the changes taking place in our society. [paragraph continues]

Restructuring has revealed and exacerbated the struggle between the new and the old, the progressive and the conservative, and the emergent and the obsolete in all spheres of Soviet society's life.

I think that our problem is sometimes that, for all the importance of its practical purpose, we often oversimplify restructuring, involuntarily turn it into a sort of narrow overemphasis of the practical aspect of matters and bandwagon-jumping, and divorce it from theory and scientific analysis. But it is well known that without a revolutionary theory of restructuring there can be no equally revolutionary practice.

It is perhaps no accident that the party's theoretical thought is now taking a certain step back from practice to look at the profound essential content of restructuring. The fundamental basic and general positions of restructuring were formulated at the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, the 27th Congress, and the Central Committee June Plenum (this year). Important theoretical and political aspects of restructuring were revealed in M.S. Gorbachev's speeches to the aktivs in Khabarovsk, Krasnodar, and Stavropol Krays. They persistently pursue the idea of the need to have the correct theoretical conception of restructuring. Obsolete dogmas must not obscure our vision or prevent us from making progress, creatively developing our Marxist-Leninist theory, and skillfully and equally creatively implementing it in practice.

Restructuring, M.S. Gorbachev noted, is "a real revolution in the entire system of relations in society, in people's hearts and minds, and in the psychology and understanding of the modern period and, first and foremost, of the tasks engendered by rapid scientific and technical progress." This fundamental thesis stems organically from the theoretical conception and political strategy of the 27th Congress regarding the transition in a short historical time to a new qualitative state of Soviet society. This is not the first time that the term "revolution" has been used in Marxist theoretical and political language with reference to Soviet reality. FOllowing V.I. Lenin's behests, the party, for instance, collectivized agriculture, which in party scientific literature is assessed as a social revolution. A feature ofit, as is well known, was that it was carried out on an initiative "from above" with the support of the masses "from below." This great revolution radically changed economic relations in the countryside and the peasantry's way of life and consolidated soviet power in the countryside once and for all.

The party carried out a cultural revolution within the framework of socialist building. Is that revolution over? Even now there is talk of a revolution in people's minds, of new economic and political thinking, and of the ability to work in the new style, to switch the country's national economic complex onto the path of the sharp intensification of production, to use nontraditional, innovative solutions in organizational, scientific, and technical policy, and to raise still higher the people's scientific, technical, and cultural level. It is by no means accidental that the party is currently carrying out a radical restructuring of general, secondary specialized, and higher education aimed at molding and fostering a qualitatively new generation of the working class, rural working people, and intelligentsia.

The overall aim of this restructuring is to accomplish a breakthrough in the minds of the rising generation. To teach them to think in ways equal to the demands of the day -- to computerize their thinking, if you like, and to prepare them to get their bearings in a boundless sea of snowballing information. To teach them to study the new and the modern all their lives. And, most importantly, to teach them to work for the sake of society. To provide them with worthy vocations.

With the start of the scientific and technical revolution the party put forward the idea of combining its achievements with the potential and advantages of socialism. At the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and later at the 27th CPSU Congress this profound idea grew into a scientifically substantiated concept and a strategy for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development on the basis of the revolutionary restructuring of socialist society.

The revolutionary nature of restructuring primarily encompasses the sphere of society's productive forces on the basis of the utilization of the latest achievements of the scientific and technical revolution. The development of productive forces is decisive in this respect.

Restructuring also encompasses another aspect of the mode of production -- production relations and the revelation and resolution of the nonantagonistic contradictions that arise between them and new, developing productive forces. It was noted at the 27th congress that the current forms of production relations that have emerged under conditions of extensive economic development have become obsolete, have started losing their stimulating role, and in some respects have become a hindrance.

The revolutionary restructuring of all relations in our society and the acceleration of its socioeconomic development had to come. If we accord restructuring the status of a revolution -- especially one which must be conducted both "from above" and "from below" -- it would be absurd not to consider the totality of the objective changes necessitating it. There are the stagnation phenomena in the economy, natural misfortunes, the highly complex international conditions that require the diversion of enormous funds for defense, and so forth.

But neither these objective conditions nor the need for change shakes the foundations of socialism to any extent. Westerners, M.S. Gorbachev said, "expect something that would mark a retreat from socialism and indicate that we were going cap in hand to capitalism and were ready to borrow its methods. We get a lot of 'advice' from abroad about how to proceed and in what direction. Various types of provocative programs are broadcast and articles aimed at besmirching the changes taking place in our country and driving a wedge between the party leadership and the people are published. These worthless attempts are doomed to failure."

Hence it is clear that it is necessary to boldly and confidently oppose certain bookish pharisees who find it hard to understand and sometimes even to pronounce the word "restructuring." They see the process of renewal as virtually a shaking of foundations and a rejection of our fundamental socialist principles.

Wherein lie in general terms the main signs of the new situation that has engendered the concept of acceleration, which does not allow us to drag our feet, still less do nothing?

First, it can quite obviously be said that the Soviet people and their working class, peasantry, and people's intelligentsia are unwilling and unable to live in the old way or to tolerate things that overshadow the socialist system, prevent us from revealing and implementing its potential and advantages over capitalism, restrict scientific and technical progress, revive throwbacks to labor alienation, hamper the development of productive forces, and engender elements of spiritual aridity, a tendency to retreat into one's own little world, and loss of faith in communist ideals.

Second, the lessons of past decades, the 2 that preceded restructuring at least, have shown that the economy and the country cannot be run in the old way and that our fatherland needs to improve planning on a large scale, to radically reform management, to fundamentally change the style of management, to expand and deepen democracy, and to activate the human factor.

Third, we are witnessing a significant increase in the activeness of the masses, which have risen during Soviet history to a level which not only makes possible but demands an expansion and deepening of the independence of their historic creativity. There is mounting indignation in the party and the people about stagnation and inertia in our affairs, bureaucratism and paper-shuffling, and manifestations of social injustice. At the same time the idea has emerged in the public awareness that many things in our life must be immediately changed and restructured. "Our Soviet people," M.S. Gorbachev said, "are fully behind restructuring... This is a most favorable situation for the party and our cadres..." This situation must be exploited in the most active and vigorous fashion. There is no other way. Either we engage in restructuring or we will lose the worth of our socialist system in the eyes of the world.

The current objectively crucial situation cannot automatically ensure restructuring by itself. If you follow Leninist teaching, the totality of objective changes must be bolstered by the maturity of the subjective factor. Only then, when the correspondence between objective conditions and subjective factors is established, is a revolution guaranteed success.

In this regard it is apposite to recall the classic definition of mankind's highest task. According to Lenin, it lies in the ability to encompass the objective logic of economic evolution (existence in general) in order to adapt to it the social awareness and practical actions of the people's masses (see vol 18, p 345). In other words, the maturity of the subjective factor is now determined by the ability to restructure social awareness, thinking, and psychology in accordance with the demands of the time.

The maturity of the subjective factor in restructuring socialist society is determined first and foremost by the party's activeness. The 27th CPSU Congress posed quite resolutely the question of fundamentally restructuring the party's work in the new historical conditions. Today V.I. Lenin's warning that if we are not a revolutionary group and if the party of the revolutionary class fails to attract the masses we risk being nothing but prattlers (Vol 41, p 70) sounds exceptionally topical.

The party's basic meaning and main historic mission is to unite history's two greatest forces -- scientific theory and the masses' revolutionary activeness and practice -- and to combine the idea of scientific socialism with the struggle of the working class and all working people for a new life.

Under present-day conditions this means, first, that it is necessary to assimilate the loftiest achievements of the scientific and technical revolution.

Socialism can only achieve real superiority over capitalism when its science and technology outstrip the scientific and technical ideas of that outgoing system and when we achieve the highest labor productivity in the world. It is important to strive to overcome the social sciences' lag behind the needs of the country's revolutionary renewal and resolutely turn them toward addressing the problems experienced by millions of people, who often have no personal sense of modern practice or of the influence of abstract opinions divorced from reality.

Second, science by itself divorced from politics offers little for restructuring. The essence of the party's theoretical concept and political strategy worked out by the 27th Party Congress is to resolutely bring science to the masses and make it an essential and obligatory practical tool in the broadest range of activities -- from the introduction of new equipment and technologies into production to the education of the new man. The turning of science into a "universal intellect" (K. Marx) is an essential demand of our time.

Third, when a correct political line has been worked out, success, according to Lenin, is determined by organization and organizational work. The entire process of restructuring party work ultimately boils down to organizational activity, the ability to adjust a network of organizational relations, the regulation of all spheres of life, the regulation and minimizing of uncontrolled [stikhiynyye] manifestations, and a resolute and uncompromising struggle against bureaucratism, irresponsibility, formalism, and drifting.

In recent decades the emphasis in party work has often been switched away from organizational activity to paperwork, endless conferences and resolutions, and often fruitless discussions and debates. The criterion for assessing party organs and workers has sometimes been not their ability to organize people but their skill in compiling lengthy resolutions or draft resolutions on the basis of a "perfect" model, speechifying at meetings, and a hectoring tone when visiting the "grassroots"... The 27th Congress highlighted the assimilation by all Communists of the science and art of the political leadership of the masses -- which is founded on organizational work with people -- as a most important avenue for restructuring party work. Under the conditions of restructuring it is required that party organizations and each member of them not only produce irreproachable work at their workplace and present a pure and honest appearance but also develop the ability to be organizers of the large and small matters that go to make up restructuring.

The revolutionary restructuring of society can only take place if the working class plays a decisive role. The development of the dictatorship of the proletariat into political power for all working people and of the proletarian state to the state of the whole people, and the ongoing process of molding a socially homogeneous and classless society should certainly not engender any illusions about the loss of the working class' vanguard positions. The success of restructuring depends on enriching workers' political culture and their high awareness, organization, and will and on boosting their general educational, cultural, and vocational level and their labor and sociopolitical activeness. The working class is called upon to play a vanguard role in restructuring, in the struggle for technical progress, in the democratization of management, in strengthening the socialist way of life, legality, and law and order, in all today's purification work, and in improving our society and ensuring its real progress toward communism.

But even the considerable enhancing of the leading role of the working class does not totally determine the maturity of the subjective factor of restructuring. It you follow Leninist methodology, revolutionary restructuring, in order to be successful, must rely on the conscious and active support of the majority of the people. Restructuring is a nationwide matter of paramount importance that will determine the Soviet people's future. It encompasses all strata of the people -- workers, peasants, the intelligentsia, party members, nonparty people, and the different generations. A great deal will depend on how far it rouses young people, revives the intelligentsia's spiritual forces, and provides glimmerings of hope to people who have given up, have become disillusioned, or have simply strayed into a quagmire of immorality and crime to flourish. [paragraph continues]

There are many such people and they must be returned to society.

It is necessary to work not only "for the people" -- or, as certain people do, "at the instigation of the people" -- and necessary not only for the "representatives of the people" to restructure their approach; it is necessary to switch more deeply and genuinely from "management of the people" to self-management by the people and create conditions for ensuring that the people become the main creative force in restructuring. In the light of this the role of the CPSU as a genuinely people's party and of the Soviet socialist state as a state of the whole people are of particular importance. We note that without self-management by the people a state of the whole people is unthinkable. From the very outset the slogan of restructuring has been Lenin's words: "The living creativity of the masses." Indeed, restructuring is creativity, the creation of new and more sophisticated forms everywhere, in all spheres -- productive forces, the economic base, politics, social life, social awareness, and morality.

Restructuring opens up the way to accelerate the country's development. But restructuring iteself its only the start, the first phase of acceleration. It is the most difficult but most important phase that makes it possible to bring the country to a new and higher phase of acceleration in which the entire social organism will function in accordance with objective logic and the law-governed rhythms and demands of the day. There is a saying among the people: A good start is half the battle. Who dares wins.

PRAVDA TEXT OF DECISION APPROVING MINERS' WORK

PM300949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

["At the CPSU Central Committee" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question of "The Great Labor Successes and High Socialist Pledges To Greet the 70th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in a Worthy Fashion of the Team of Coalface Workers at the 'Yuzhkuzbassugol' Association 'Raspadskaya' Mine Headed by V.M. Gvozdev, the No. 7 Section Collective at the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry 'Vorkutaugol' Association 'Vorgashorskaya' Mine Headed by A.P. Potapov, and the Drilling Team of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry 'Surgutneftegaz' Association No. 2 Surgut Drilling Work Directorate Headed by Foreman V.L. Sidoreyko."

The resolution adopted on this question notes with satisfaction that, responding with practical action to the CPSU Central Committee appeal to the working people of the Soviet Union [entitled] "Inspired Creative Labor by the Soviet People in the 12th 5-Year Plan," the collectives headed by V.M. Gvozdev, A.P. Potapov, and V.L. Sidoreyko have achieved outstanding labor successes.

The miners' collectives each produced 1 million metric tons of coal in less than 8 months and increased labor productivity by almost 50 percent in comparison with the corresponding period last year. The drilling team fulfilled its annual plan 28 July, having sunk more than 78,000 meters of oil wells.

This was achieved thanks to a new creative approach to the utilization of powerful Soviet-made mining equipment, efficient engineering support, and the skill, cohesion, and high responsibility of each member of the collective for ensuring end results.

A characteristic feature of these collectives is the extensive application of progressive forms of labor organizations and incentives (financial autonomy, work according to a single job schedule, remuneration of workers and engineering and technical staff according to the achieved end results and the labor input coefficient) and meaningful, effective organizational and mass educational work by party organizations.

What is very valuable is that these leading collectives are not satisfied with what they have achieved but have adopted new high socialist pledges. The miners in V.M. Gvozdev's team and A.P. Potapov's section have pledged to fulfill the 2-year plan for the extraction of coal and to raise labor productivity by 50 percent by the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and in 1990 to double labor productivity in comparison with the average level in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The team of foreman V.L. Sidoreyko has pledged to exceed the target for 1990 and to fulfill the 2 and 1/2 year program for sinking wells by the revolution anniversary.

The CPSU Central Committee has approved the initiative of the collectives headed by V.M. Gvozdev, A.P. Potapov, and V.L. Sidoreyko to fulfill the plan for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan ahead of schedule and to considerably increase labor productivity and has instructed leaders of ministries and departments and sector trade union central committees to organize widespread discussion of, and support for, this initiative and the Great October Socialist Revolution in labor collectives, lauch a mass movement for enhanced labor productivity, create the necessary preconditions for competition participants, provide them with excellent labor organization and engineering support, and ensure the active participation in this work of every leader and member of the engineering and technical staff.

The USSR Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the editorial offices of central, sector, and local newspapers are instructed to publicize in every possible way the experience of the collectives headed by V.M. Gvozdev, A.P. Potapov, and V.L. Sidoreyko and of leading collectives in other sectors of the national economy which achieve high labor indicators. In their broadcasts and articles they must depict vividly and intelligibly ways of achieving top labor productivity and enhanced efficiency and quality of work and reveal the great moral qualities and professional skill of production pacesetters and innovators.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES UKRAINIAN CP COMMITTEE

AU2922O1 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 23 Sep 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] Obkom secretaries, oblispolkom deputy chairmen, and leaders of a number of ministries, departments, and public organizations met recently at a conference held in the headquarters of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee to discuss the issues of intensifying the struggle against unearned incomes, of eradicating drunkenness and alcoholism, and of strengthening discipline. A.S. Chumak, chief of the Administrative Organs Department in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, who delivered a report, and other speakers circumstantially and critically analyzed the situation.

The conference participiants were addressed by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary. [paragraph continues]

He pointed out that since the time when the CPSU Central Committee adopted the appropriate decisions, a great deal has been done in the republic to strengthen discipline, law, and order in all spheres of public life. A complex of measures has been worked out and implemented. As a result, the number of grave crimes and other offenses in the republic has shrunk. The number of persons brought to account for drunkenness has decreased 30.5 percent. The sales of alcoholic beverages have dropped by nearly one-third.

However, in many oblasts and rayons a real united front of the struggle against negative phenomena is still nonexistent, and the results of the work are still unsatisfactory. Sluggishness is being permitted in implementing the decisions adopted on these issues by party and administrative organs.

The checkups show that many party committees and executive committees of local soviets suffer from inefficiency, formalism, and occasionally simply from a poor organization of the matter at hand. Not everything has been done to eradicate abuses and offenses in the sphere of trade and comsumer services in Odessa, Lvov, and Kharkov Oblast. In Poltava, Dnepropetrovsk, Kirovograd, and Chernigov Oblast, the number of offenses committed in a state of alcoholic intoxication has not diminished.

It was pointed out that many collectives were still a long way from having eradicated the practice of consuming alcohol at workplaces. Examples were quoted from Sumy, Zakarpatskaya, and other oblasts. Magnificent weddings with many guests and with the consumption of liquors are still frequent in individual rayons of Vinnitsa and Chernovtsy Oblast. In the struggle against drunkenness and drug addiction, emphasis has been put on prohibitive measures. In the meantime, evidently unsatisfactory use has been made of the entire complex of other measures, from the educational to the medical and rehabilitative. Prevention and medical treatment are not sufficiently effective. The attention of Comrade A. Ye. Romanenko, Ukrainian minister of health, was called to this fact.

In the struggle against negative phenomena, law and order organs still have not reformed in line with the CPSU Central Committee requirements. The work performed by the militia, prosecutor's offices, judicial organs, and courts still lacks proper coordination, vigor, and efficiency. This adversely affects, in particular, the results of the struggle waged against extortion and sponging.

To eradicate offenses, it is necessary to significantly step up preventive work, primarily within labor collectives. This was stated repeatedly, but party committees, the Ukrainian Trade Union Council, the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee, and particularly law and order organs (I.D. Gladush, Ukrainian minister of internal affairs; P.G. Osipenko, Ukrainian prosecutor; and V.I. Zaychuk, Ukrainian minister of justice) have failed to draw appropriate conclusions. They are still insufficiently engaged in the organization of law dissemination and of actions to explain legislation to the population.

Inertness and sluggishness were noted in the organizational work perfromed by the Ukrainian Trade Union Council and a number of Komsomol committees, by ministries and departments to implement party decisions on the struggle against negative phenomena. Many trade union organs still have not waged the necessary struggle against unearned income in collectives. The Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee and Vinnitsa and Voroshilovgrad Oblast komsomol committees were late in attending to this work. An impermissible sluggishenss was permitted in this respect at many enterprises of the Ukrainian Ministries of the Construction Materials Industry, of Local Industry, of Motor Transport, as well as of the State Agro-Industrial Committee. [paragraph continues]

The outstanding problems were discussed in the Ukrainian Ministries of Trade and Consumer Services only in a formal way, and for this reason Comrades V.G. Starunskiy and V.I. Slinchenko, ministers, were criticized. The appropriate departments of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and of the Affairs Administration of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers have failed to properly check into the implementation of decisions.

It was noted that conditions for abuses -- in particular, the shortage of some goods and services -- were eliminated too slowly. For example, the sales of building materials are still poorly organized in trade network. The republic's Gosplan and Gossnab are obligated to settle this problem. Oblispolkoms and the Ukrainian Ministry of Local Industry are expected to organize the production of the necessary amount of building materials from local raw materials. As reported in the press, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee recently examined the work performed by the Ukrainian Ministries of the Coal Industry, of the Local Industry, of the Construction Materials Industry, of Consumer Services, and of Trade to saturate the market with high-quality goods and services, and warned the leaders of these ministries that they were personally responsible for remedying the situation.

Attention was called to the fact that executive committees of the soviets of people's deputies and local organs of the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services still have not established control over the utilization of housing space, and still have not registered persons who sublet dwellings. Many citizens use state, cooperative, and private dwellings for profit. It is also essential to improve the files on persons engaged in private labor activity.

The Ukrainian Ministry of Finance has not shown proper initiative to check unearned incomes. Control organs are not persistent enough in improving accountancy at enterprises and organizations, in raising its quality, effectiveness, and trustworthiness. Many audits continue to be superficial, and the existing abuses, as well as book doctoring practices are not always revealed. Serious improvements are needed in the work of controlling organs. Many posts in the staff are vacant. In the system of departmental control, only 50 percent of auditors have higher education, and in the Ukrainian Ministries of Social Security, of Culture, and of Communications this ratio amounts to one-third.

It was also noted that officials, including administrative functionaries, occasionally prove to be among the infringers of the law and of one's own duty before society. The cases of liberalism still have not been eliminated. Persons who perpetrate unworthy deeds occasionally not only evade opportune sharp criticism and unmasking, but also find defenders. Concrete conclusions must be drawn from each case of this kind, and not only the infringers of the law must be punished, but also those culpable for short-sightedness, negligence, and irresponsibility in selecting and promoting cadres. Administrative organs must take care of all these matters.

In the struggle against negative phenomena, better use has to be made of the great possibilities of ideological work and particularly of the mass media. On the whole, they are now more efficient in disseminating the law and in cultivating respect for the law. However, there are still too few rank-and-file laborers among authors of publications and persons participating in broadcasts. We must not restrict ourselves to the publication of court chronicles. It was also emphasized that, while unmasking and condemning carriers of the evil, one must also spread and foster honest and conscientious toil for the benefit of society.

All organizational and educational measures have to be used to instill among people the deep awareness that the struggle against negative phenomena is a matter concerning all and each one. [paragraph continues]

Even one single state or public organ must not stand aside from this struggle. All this work must be performed within the framework of strict legality. It is no secret that in the struggle against unearned incomes, shortcomings and excesses were permitted here and there. As a result of this, the supplies of products to marketplaces in a number of cities have shrunk. The interests of individual honest laborers have been impinged, and this has brought about their justified complaints. Such unlawful acts committed by officials must be resolutely nipped in the bud.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized that, notwithstanding significant reduction of losses in working time as a whole and increased labor productivity, the problem of promoting good organization and order in production continues to be acute. In the first half of the current year, losses caused by truancy increased in the industries of Voroshilovgard and Zaporofhye Oblasts, at the enterprises of the Ukrainian Ministries of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry and of Local Industry, as well as in some construction organizations. At the same time, the situation in many labor collectives is not being examined, and the existing shortcomings are not being evaluated in a principled manner. For example, in the Pochenkov mine under the Makeyevka coal mining associations, persons who infringe labor discipline have a chance to compensate for their absenteeism on the days off, and when this has been done, their names are erased from the lists of infringers, and thus they actually remain outside of collective influence.

It was pointed out that the positive experiences accumulated in organizing swoops, including during night shifts, and voluntary checking into the state of discipline, into the work of comradely courts, and other forms which have proved themselves, have been simply forgotten here and there. In some cities, the number of persons hanging around idly has increased, and attendance at motion picture theaters, stores, marketplaces, and hairdressing saloons has become more frequent. Life shows that attention to this important sector must not be slackened.

In the struggle against negative phenomena, efforts are to be redoubled everywhere. As Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, said during his visit to Krasnodar Kray, "we will continue everything what has been started in the economy, in the social sphere, in tightening discipline, and in the struggle against negative phenomena."

In summing up the results of the conference, V.V. Scherbitskiy emphasized that restructuring should become an irreversible process in all sectors. We must not tolerate those leaders who approve party and government decisions but in practice do not do anything to implement the measures set. It is essential at all levels -- for a minister to a rank-and-file executor -- to demand in the strictest way that the adopted decisions be carried out, and to get rid -- the sooner, the better -- of those who are unable or unwilling to change their style of work. What matters most, we must not indulge in complacency, must not rest satisfied with the first results, even if they are very appreciable. It is essential to examine everywhere how the measures drawn up are being implemented, to consistently translate them into reality, and to tighten control.

Those paticipating in the dicussion were N.N. Skidan, Kharkov Obkom secretary; A.M. Tsurkan, Chernovtsy Oblispolkom deputy chairman; V.G. Starunskiy, Ukrainian minister of trade; V.P. Sytnk, first deputy chairman of the Ukrainian State Agro-Industrial Committees; V.A. Dolgov, Rovno Obkom secretary; P.M. Bigma, Ukrainian first deputy minister of the coal industry; I.D. Gladush, Ukrainian minister of internal affairs; V.I. Slincheko, Ukrainian minister of consumer services; and P.G. Osipenko, Ukrainian prosecutor.

Additional measures have been worked out in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee to intensify the struggle against unearned incomes, to eradicate drunkenness and alcoholism, and to strengthen discipline. Supplemented during the discussion, these measures have been sent to obkoms, oblispolkoms, and the appropriate republic-level bodies.

CHEREP APPOINTED UKRAINIAN MINISTER 25 SEP

AU301321 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 26 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves to appoint Comrade Valeriy Ivanovich Cherep, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian State Agro-Industrial Committee, a minister of the Ukrainian SSR.

[Signed] V. Shevchenko, chairman, and N. Khomenko, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Kiev city, 25 September 1986

Born in 1940, Comrade V. I. Cherep has been a CPSU member since 1962, and is a construction engineer.

He began his labor activity in 1957 as a foreman, then was engaged as a sector chief, as chief of a construction administration, as chief of a trust in Krivoy Rog, and as Dnepropetrovsk Oblispolkom deputy chairman. In 1976, he was elected board first deputy chairman, and in 1978, board chairman of the Ukrainian Inter-Kolkhoz Construction Committee. In May 1982, he was appointed Ukrainian minister of rural construction, and in December 1985, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian State Agro-Industrial Committee.

He is a Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee member, and a deputy to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet. He is bearer of state awards and Honored Builder of the Ukrainian SSR.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES KARAGANDA OBLAST AKTIV

LD300908 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1415 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] The energy and initiative of the masses must be encouraged to accelerate. The working people of Karaganda Oblast are endeavoring to speed restructuring in various spheres of socioeconomic life and to increase the results achieved by the coal, metallurgical and other industries as well as to raise the intensity of farm and livestock production. Reaping and threshing grain is now being completed. Farms have stockpiled enough coarse fodder. There are fewer enterprises and farms which have not completed the plan.

However, there is no reason to rest content with what has been achieved. Industry is not fully coping with contracts for deliveries. It is behind with preparations for winter, with the comprehensive use of raw and other materials, with fuel and energy conservation and the quality of output, including output of consumer goods. Animal numbers and productivity are lower than planned. There are shortcomings in carrying out the harvest.

Special attention was drawn to this by the participants in a meeting of the Karaganda Oblast party and economic aktiv.

Reports were delivered by Korkin, first secretary of Karaganda Oblast of the Kazakh Communist Party; Mukin, first secretary of Molodezhnyy Raykom; Ivanova, first secretary of Osakarovskiy Raykom; Durnev, first secretary of Telmanskiy Raykom; Belyayev, first secretary of Ulyanovskiy Raydom; Dzhazin, first secretary of Tengizskiy Raykom; Ustinovskiy, first secretary of Karanganda Gorkom; Akbiyev, director of the Karanda metallurgical combine; and Drizhd, director general of the Karagandaugol production association, who spoke of positive changes but went on to talk about unutilized opportunities for increasing industrial and agricultural potential.

In his speech Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party, who was warmly welcomed by those present, told the aktiv that this situation must be rectified as quickly as possible and in a most resolute manner. At the moment it is most important to take steps to ensure the successful completion of the harvest and delivery of grain and other farming produce to state stores. All possibilities for losses and reduction of quality of everything that has been grown must be eliminated everywhere.

Referring to animal husbandry tasks, Dinmukhmaed Akhmedovich Kunayev drew attention to the importance of a systematic analysis of the effectiveness of investment and manpower in the oblast, of ensuring that waste and inertia were eliminated. Existing opportunities must be exploited to increase production and hand-over to the state of meat, milk and other produce; to improve herd structures and increase the number of animals. The entire basis of food supplies to towns and industrial settlements needs to be greatly strengthened.

The role of Karaganda enterprises in the industry of the republic and the country and the socioeconomic acceleration outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Kazakh Communist Party Congress is great. This places a special responsibility on the Communists and all the oblast's workers. In response to the tasks set in the speeches of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorvachev and the new Soviet peace initiatives, they are called upon to play an even more active part in all-union socialist competition, to use machinery and equipment as productively as possible, to work as hard as poossible, and to successfully fulfill the plans and pledges for the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

Increased output in the leading industries must be achieved entirely by the increased labor productivity. Not one works, factory or association must tolerate deficiencies in preparations for winter, overconsumption for fuel and energy and other resources, and poor quality work. The same applies to transport, communications and other sectors.

The need for a sharp enhancement of the human factor in the activities of the oblast party organization was stressed. Political work among the masses and ideological measures must be more responsive to the people and their needs. Cadres must be called more strictly to account for deficiencies. More reliance should be placed on primary party organizations, local Soviets, the trade union and Komsomol activists, and work collectives, combining a very exacting attitude with concern and consideration. This will guarantee the attainment of everything outlined for the next few years and the future beyond.

The aktiv meeting expressed confidence that the oblast's working people would overfulfill the plans for grain production and procurement and provide the homeland with other types of agricultural produce in quantities as large as possible, improve the situation in animal husbandry in the light of the decision taken by the CPSU Central Committee and the decisions of the fourth plenum of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party on this question, and cope with the tasks for the development of industry and other sectors of the national economy, for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, with the restructuring of the entire socioeconomic sphere.

The aktiv meeting was attended by Miroshnik, candidate member of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party.

Comrade Kunayev visited Telemanskiy and Molodezhnyy Rayons. At the Kommunar Sovkhoz he showed interest in the effective, wide-row ZZHVM-6 harvester and familiarized himself with the organization of work on the harvest and transport conveyor. At the Tuzdinskiy Sovkhoz he spoke to the autumn fieldwork participants about their work and leisure and the possibilities for raising the rate of hand-over of agricultural produce and improving its quality. He toured the workshops of the Novokaragandinskiy cement works; the bread, macaroni and confectionery combine; and the Karagandaselmash works. He also visited new projects in Karaganda and Temirtau and laid flowers at the memorial to Vladimir Ilich Lenin in the metallurgical town.

During his tour of the oblast, Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev was accompanied by Korkin, first secretary of Karaganda Oblast of the Kazakh Communist Party, and Inkarbayev, chairman of the Oblast Executive Committte.

CHERNOBYL 'ENTOMBMENT' OPERATIONS HIGHLIGHTED

LD300917 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 2015 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Leonid Samoylenko report from Chernobyl AES]

[Excerpts] I am in a so-called shelter where the remote control television panel is stationed, through which final operations to entomb the fourth damaged reactor unit are supervised. While sitting here, one can observe the unit from various points. The remote control system is maintained by experienced communications specialists.

[Ivanov] I am Viktor Pavlovich Ivanov, in charge of the remote control network. From here we control all assembly operations concerning the construction of the sarcophagus. Now we are putting the beams into place. On the unit's structure special towers were assembled and television cameras fixed to them, which are trained on an assembly operation. From here we can point a camera to any spot we want.

[Samoylenko] I move closer to the control panel and instantly see on the screens all the tension that reigns all over the site.

Then I leave the shelter and together with a new shift, march toward the fourth unit. Several building organizations are engaged there. All of them are involved in placing beams over the reactor. The crane lifts a large-diameter tube 35 meters in length and delivers it to the spot. One has to possess a jeweller's precision in order to place in into a prepared groove without the presence of men. The tubes are placed one after another, and together they resemble a sort of roof concealing the black abyss of the damaged reactor. [passage omitted]

Several days have passed since I arrived in Chernobyl. And with each new day, with each new hour the work becomes more intensive. The faces of those who have done their shift and are leaving the site are tired. In the eyes of those who meet them outside is always the same question: how soon?

Well, very soon the fourth damaged unit will be buried hermetically and reliably, so that work on the site can proceed in a normal way. There is still so much to do at the station -- There is no end to it. But this is another story which I shall report next time.

UKRAINE TO IMPROVE FURNITURE, LEGAL ASSISTANCE

AU301301 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 23 Sep 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Council of Ministers Presidium has examined the work performed by the Ukrainian Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry to radically improve the quality of production. The adopted decision notes that, in the 11th 5-year period, the ministry's associations and enterprises increased the output of high-quality goods 2.2 times over, and expanded the choice of articles. More effective use was made of resources.

At the same time the ministry has still been slow in meeting party and government requirements with regard to radical improvements in production quality, and in implementing the measures set under the Quality Program. There are significant shortcomings in the style and methods of activity of the central apparatus. The practice of issuing orders and other documents frequently substitutes for brisk organizational work and practical assistance in the field.

The branch has made poor use of economic incentives, and the system of production quality control has been working inefficiently. The experience of advanced enterprises is being applied in an unsatisfactory manner, the rates of renewing technological equipment are low, and a production base necessary for making appropriate devices and mechanisms has not been created.

The ministry has relaxed the responsibility of leaders and specialists at associations, enterprises, and organizations for improvements in production quality, and proper personal responsibility of cadres for this matter of state importance is non-existent. The level of work performed by branch scientific research, planning and designing institutes, by planners, designers, and other collectives and workers is low.

The Ukrainian Council of Ministers has requested that Comrade I. I. Grunyanskiy restructure the style and methods of the activity of the ministry's board and central apparatus, and to turn their attention toward practical assistance to associations and enterprises, toward adopting advanced experience in production, and toward intensifying in labor collectives the efforts to cultivate among workers the feeling of responsibility for the prestige of one's own enterprise.

The Ukrainian Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry has been requested to abide by the requirements of the CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committees and to take steps to radically improve the quality and to expand the choice of goods produced by the branch associations and enterprises. The task has been set to hasten the pace of renewing fixed assets which are in operation; to create a basis necessary for producing appropriate devices and mechanisms to make up full sets of furniture and to ensure that equipment works reliably; and in this field to expand cooperation with the republic's ministries and departments. Note was taken of a need to work out measures aimed at raising the technical standards, the quality, and the competitiveness of goods made for export, as well as for designing furniture for young couples and elderly people, simple furniture for gardening societies, and then to ensure that this furniture is manufactured.

The issue of improvements in the organization of legal assistance to the population by the Ukrainian Ministry of Justice was examined. It was noted that the Ministry and justice sections in oblispoolkoms and gorispolkoms were still slow in restructuring the style and methods of their work in light of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress and the June 1986 CPSU Central Committee plenum, as well as of the 27th Congress of the Ukrainian Communist Party; that they have failed to eradicate infringements of the law, manifestations of red tape and bureaucratism in the activity of subordinate judicial institutions and courts, as well as failed to streamline their work and to make it more convenient for the population.

The leadership of the Ukrainian Ministry of Justice has not always been critical in handling serious omissions in the activity of juridical institutions, has incurred shortcomings in work among cadres, and has not been evaluating manifestations of carelessness in discharging official duties, of bureaucratism, abuses, and other offenses strictly and in adherence to principles.

the Ukrainian Council of Ministers has called the attention of the ministerial board and personally of Comrade V. I. Zaychuk, minister, to the shortcomings noted, has requested them to reform the work of judicial institutions in such a way as to significantly improve their services to the population in line with the decisions of the 27th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Congresses; and to see to it that qualified legal assistance is organized for the working people, and that legality and the rights of the citizens are observed in administering the law.

It has been found necessary to increase exactingness with regard to the ministry's central apparatus, to leaders of judicial organs and institutions, and to raise their personal responsibility for the smooth and efficient performance of people's courts, state notarial offices, civil registration branches, and legal consultation offices, as well as for adopting positive experience in legal assistance rendered to the working people directly at enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes. The need to tighten control over the organization of proceedings in people's courts was emphasized, as was the need to invigorate the propaganda of the valid legislation in labor collectives and at the places where people live. Attention was called to improvements in selecting, distributing, and educating cadres, and in raising the standards of their qualifications.

Oblispolkoms, Kiev and Sevastopola Gorispolkoms have been requested to submit accountability reports given systematically by leaders of juridical organs and institutions on legal services rendered to the population, and on the observance of legality and citizens' rights in their activity.

'SHORTCOMINGS' OF ANGREN PARTY COMMITTEE HIT

NC300933 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1600 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Summary] "The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau held a meeting on 24 September, and discuss the formalist practices and irresponsible behavior of the Angren City Party Committee Bureau, secretaries, and party apparatus. Numerous reports have recently been received from Angren about serious shortcomings in the work of the city party committee bureau, secretaries, and party organization, and on their formalist practices and irresponsible failure to give guidance in social and economic development and in the reorganization of party methods and forms. The description of the city party committee's weakness contained in these reports is largely accurate."

The city party committee bureau has been punishing Communists for insignificant offenses, while leading party committee officials have been overlooking liberalist trends and political dissensions. Relations among the secretaries of the party organization are in an undesirable state.

"Many of the city party committee officials have not familiarized themselves with the party position on the struggle to consolidate moral values and the psychological state of affairs in the city. [passage indistinct] Nor are they well acquainted with party and state objectives or with conditions in the fields they are supposed to be controlling."

The city party committee officials have done little to further the struggle, currently being waged throughout the country, against drunkenness and alcoholism. The attitude of the Angren city party committee first secretary toward established principles of party work has been irresponsible. As a result, there have been shortcomings in the work of the city party committee.

There are serious deficiencies in the economic field as well. The unsatisfactory level of the city cadres' economic experience has not helped the party committee to fulfill its task of economic guidance. Efforts to reconstruct industrial factories and supply them with the required techn[illegible]l equipment have fallen far short of expectations. Party organizations have not [illegible]en the necessary measures to improve the atheist training of the workers and consolidate the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism.

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has removed the Angren city party committee first secretary from office for his failure to give the appropriate guidance to the city party committee, for his excessive formalism and irresponsibility, for not implementing the measures recommended by the party and government to deal with drunkenness and alcoholism, and for his disorderliness. The bureau instructed the Tashkent Oblast Party Committee to acquaint itself with the work carried out by the Angren city party organization and take the necessary steps to help it correct its deficiencies. The bureau also discussed matters concerning the organizational and political work carried out by the party, soviet, and communal organizations and decided on appropriate measures.

RAZUMOVSKIY NAMED CHAIRMAN OF NEW VETERANS' GROUP

LD301148 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] A decision has been adopted on the creation of an all-uniion organization of veterans of the war and of labor. This has been done on the initiative of the Soviet public and in accordance with proposals approved by the 27th CPSU Congress. An organizing committee has been formed. Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has been confirmed as its chairman.

UNION OF THEATER SOCIETIES COMMITTEE MEETS

PM300911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Lofty Theater Platform"]

[Text] The USSR Union of Theater Societies is required to promote the scaling of artistic heights when reflecting the most important aspects of modern activity, and also to further the mutual enrichment of national cultures, and the enhancement of the role played by the art of the stage in working people's communist education. A session of its organizing committee was held in Moscow on 19 September. Draft statutes and questions connected with its constituent congress were examined.

USSR People's Artist K.Yu. Lavrov, chairman of the organizing committee, USSR Culture Minister V.G. Zakharov, and other speakers stressed that, since the theater is now engaged in the process of restructuring which is taking place in the country, it is essential to improve all areas of theatrical activity, encourage initiative, and universally establish a responsible and exacting attitude to creativity.

Enhancing theater workers' standing and giving them all-around assistance and support, the union must unite and channel the creative efforts of the country's theatrical community into developing the Soviet Union's multinational theatrical art.

The session discussed and approved in the main the union's draft statutes. It was deemed expedient to publish them in the press for broad discussion. It was resolved to hold the constituent congress in Moscow this December. It will examine the tasks and basic avenues of the union's activity, will confirm its statutes, and elect its leading bodies. Yu.P. Voronov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Section, took part in the session.

YELTSIN'S SEP PARTY ACTIVITIES EXAMINED

Visits Polyclinic

PM291025 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Party Concern for Muscovites' Health"]

[Text] A report and election meeting attended by B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, was held yesterday by Communists at Polyclinic No. 49 in Moscow City's Brezhnevskiy Rayon.

At the meeting there was a direct and frank discussion of the role and place of each party member in improving medical services for the population and molding a healthy way of life. The results that had been achieved were examined critically and shortcomings exactingly analyzed. The Communists acutely posed the question of improving the health care system in the city: There was a discussion, for instance, about improving office correspondence in the work of practising physicians increasing the attention aid to patients, and improving the role of science, and about the shortcomings in training physicians in narrow specialities in medical institutes.

In his speech B.N. Yeltsin drew the Communists' attention to the need to restructure work more resolutely, to develop criticism and self-criticism, and to improve responsibility for work and the results of the entire collective's activity.

The task has been set of focusing efforts on carrying out the city and rayon "Health" programs. First and foremost we must radically improve the organization of medical checks for the inhabitants of the microrayon, conduct preventive are more persistently, and strive to cut losses of worktime through incapacity for work. The Communists outlined specific measures to improve the energetic activity of the party organization and step up party influence on the solution of the problems facing health care workers.

Chairs School Reform Meeting

PM291031 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at the Party Gorkom"]

[Text] The problems of reforming general educational and vocational schools are constantly under review by party organs. The progress of the reform will determine how successfully we will be able to prepare the rising generation for active participation in the socioeconomic transformations which are under way in our society.

These questions were discussed at a meeting with workers in public and vocational and technical education at the party gorkom chaired by B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom. During the meeting there was a pointed and interested conversation about improving the quality of teaching and educational activity, pooling the efforts of teacher training and labor collectives and families, and establishing closer contacts between base enterprises, vocational and technical colleges, and school collectives. There was also a conversation about improving independence in the work of Komsomol and Pioneer organizations and student collectives as a whole. The first accumulated experience of schoolteaching for 6-year-olds was discussed. The need for a more demanding and creative attitude toward the implementation of reform on the part of teachers and leaders of educational establishments was stressed.

A proposal was made at the meeting about the need to generalize the experience of implementing the reform that exists in the city and disseminating its most valuable aspects. The meeting participants gave reports on the progress of the reform in the collectives where they work and on the most difficult and acute questions in solving the tasks of reform.

On the eve of the meeting B.N. Yeltsin visited a number of public education centers.

SOLOVYEV HONORS LENINGRAD PROPAGANDISTS

LD270913 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] A meeting of the Leningrad party organization ideological aktiv is under way today. The topic of the discussion is the new school year in the system of political and economic education. In preparing themselves for it, the communists of Leningrad and the oblast are striving for the study of the party document in close connection with the practical achievements in the acceleration of socioeconomic development and to raise a firm ideological conviction in people.

On the eve of the meeting Comrade Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom presented Leninist diplomas to the best propagandists of the oblast party organization.

ZAYKOV, ZIMYANIN ATTEND SCIENTIST'S FUNERAL

LD010511 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1615 GMT 30 Sep 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Moscow today saw off on his final journey the outstanding scientist, one of the founders of modern chemistry and a major organizer of Soviet science, member of the CPSU, and member of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, twice hero of Socialist Labor, Academician Nikolay Nikolayevich Semenov. Comrades Zaykov and Zimyanin and the heads of a number of ministries and departments and representatives of party, local Soviet, and public organizations and scientists mounted a watch of mourning in the hall of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, where the coffin with the corpse of the deceased was set. At Novodevichye Cemetery, where Nikolay Nikolayevich Semenov was buried, there was a mourning meeting.

LIGACHEV, OTHERS SIGN OBITUARY OF ACTOR

PM300859 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Obituary of Victor Ivanovich Khokhryakov]

[Excerpts] Soviet theater art has suffered a grave loss. On 20 September 1986 USSR People's Artist Viktor Ivanovich Khokhryakov, member of the CPSU, winner of USSR state prizes, and artiste of the USSR State Academy Malyy Theater, died in his 74th year. [passage omitted]

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EDITORIAL ASSESSES ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT EXPERIMENT

PM291351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "New-Style Management"]

[Text] The solution of the new tasks in the economy put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress presupposes a profound restructuring of the economic mechanism and the creation of an integral, effective, and flexible management system making it possible to fully reveal Soviet people's creative potential and implement socialism's immense creative possibilities.

More than 2 and 1/2 years ago a group of sectors started a large-scale economic experiment. Since last year its conditions have been spread to enterprises and associations under the jurisdiction of machine building ministries, and from the start of 1987 it is planned to complete the transition to the new conditions for running industry as a whole.

There has been enough time to reveal the strong and weak aspects of the experiment on the basis of an analysis of the results of work and to eradicate factors hampering the full flowering of the potential inherent in the new management principles. Such an analysis has now been carried out by central departments. It shows that the economic experiment has enhanced the responsibility of associations and enterprises for the fulfillment of output deliveries in accordance with customers' orders. The level of their fulfillment has grown. The new management conditions promote the implementation of adopted plans with fewer staff. Economic work in labor collectives aimed at bringing financial autonomy to shops, sections, and teams has been galvanized. Enterprise independence in using funds for developing production and encouraging people has expanded.

At the same time the results of the large-scale experiment show that it is still failing to produce substantial improvements in accelerating production growth rates and the retooling of enterprises. At a time of increased demands on the fulfillment of contractual commitments attention to output quality and to increasing the output of new and progressive equipment has not yet been stepped up. The national economy continues to be supplied with a great deal of ordinary, and sometimes even obsolete equipment. For this reason the material- and energy-intensiveness of output is falling only slowly and returns on fixed capital are showing poor growth.

The inadequate level of return produced by the large-scale experiment was dictated by its uncomprehensive nature. New methods were essentially interwoven with the obsolete economic mechanism and did not touch all levels of management. Planning methods at the sector, territorial, and national economic level were not improved. The material and technical supply area, output sales, the finance and credit system, and price formation remained the same. Interrelated national economic sectors -- capital construction, transportation, trade, and others -- functioned as usual. As a result it has not yet proved possible to create a cost-cutting economic mechanism or overcome excessive regulation and the petty tutelage of enterprises.

In a number of cases the experiment's effectiveness has been reduced by the formal and incomplete introduction of its conditions. In particular, it has not been possible to enhance the role of the 5-year plan. The orientation toward the annual plan alone leads to financial autonomy levers often idling or working intermittently. Nor has the planned sharp reduction in directive indicators and limits been implemented. They have been repeatedly changed. [paragraph continues]

Firm links between end results and pay have not been established everywhere. Norm-setting is poor.

Switching the economy onto the path of intensification requires that a system of indicators equivalent to the intensification formula -- maximum results with minimum expenditure -- be used as criteria for evaluating enterprises' activity. This demand is fully met, in particular, by profits and net output, which gear labor collectives to improve production efficiency and output quality with the least expenditure.

The fact that in a number of sectors net output most fully reflects labor collectives' efforts is graphically visible in the example of the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry. When the new indicator was introduced there the labor collectives were interested in thoroughly processing the raw material. Calculations show that for each metric ton of oil there will be considerably more production of various types of valuable output. As a result production growth rates at oil processing enterprises over the 12th 5-Year Plan will grow by 43.7 percent as against 8.5 percent under the old gross indicators.

The large-scale experiment has made it possible to determine the main avenues for comprehensively improving the management mechanism. This mechanism must be developed and deepened. It is a question of a system encompassing all its component party -- organizational structures, planning, financing, supply, price formation, incentives, and other elements of commodity-money relations.

The recently adopted party and government resolutions on improving the economic management mechanism in light industry and the construction complex are a major step in restructuring the methods of running the economy in line with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. The principles of self-financing and self-capitalization, which have been checked at the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant and the M.V. Frunze Machine Building Plant Scientific Production Association in Sumi, will be used in these sectors. Since the start of 1987 the ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, and the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet, as well as 36 major enterprises and associations subordinate to 17 other ministries have been switched to these conditions.

This year we will have to work out the basic principles and provisions of the economic management system and establish the stages and order in which it will be implemented. There is less and less time to do this before the end of the year. That is why it is now necessary to enhance the activeness of organizational and economic work in all central departments and make them strictly accountable for each instance of a delay in decisionmaking.

Such delays are still common. For instance, many years ago it was decided to expand long-term economic ties between manufacturers and clients' in every possible way and develop the wholesale trade in means of production. However, the USSR Gossnab and its local organs resolve practical issues only slowly. In order to instill order there it is necessary to more boldly eschew obsolete paper methods in supply organization and assess the word of territorial organs not in terms of gross turnover but on the basis of the fulfillment of clients' orders.

The resolution of long-term problems cannot be divorced from the fulfillment of current plans. The better the results of the first year of the 5-year plan, the sounder will be the foundations we will have created for radically improving management methods.

Those local party organizations and ministry and department party committees which have urgently heeded their leaders' comments on work in the first year of the 5-year plan and are taking all measures to successfully fulfill plans and prepare well for working under the new management conditions are acting correctly.

MACHINE BUILDING MINISTER NOTES SHORTCOMINGS

LD281857 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0915 GMT 28 Sep 86

[From the "Time, Events, People" program: interview with Yevgeniy Andreyevich Varnachev, USSR minister of construction, road & municipal machine building by program presenter Boris Leshchinskiy on the occasion of Machine Builder's Day, date, place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Leshchinskiy] Hello, Comrades. It has just occurred to me that there are probably no calendars in the world like ours, in which, among all kinds of noteworthy dates, so many days of the most varied professional festivals are featured in red letters. There is probably no point in naming them now -- they are all well known to you. We are marking one of them -- Machine Builder's Day -- today. You have probably heard the name "factory of factories" being applied to Uralmash more than once. This is one of our largest heavy machine-building enterprises. It is called that because it truly is difficult to imagine the birth of a new enterprise, or the work of one already operating, without the involvement of machinery made by Uralmash. It appears to me that all machine building could just as well be called "the industry of industries." We have invited Yevgeniy Andreyevich Varnachev, USSR minister of construction, road and municipal machine building to participate in our program today.

[Varnachev] Approximately 15 million builders, land improvers, timber cutters, and workers in other specialities use machinery and equipment produced at our industry's enterprises. A powerful stock of building plant has been created in the USSR through the industry's workers' efforts, thereby making it possible to assimilate at least R75 billion in capital construction annually.

[Leshchinskiy] Yevgeniy Andreyevich, how are the industry's enterprises working? What tasks have they been set in the 5-year plan period?

[Varnachev] Some positive changes have occurred in working collectives in the new management conditions. But, I first and foremost, would like to talk about what has not been done and what we still have to do.

The average annual rate of growth of output volume was only 3.2 percent in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The country failed to receive hundreds of excavators, loaders, mobile cranes, spare parts, and other products which featured in the plan. The quality of our machinery leaves much to be desired as well. Only 20 percent of serially produced machinery matches up to the world's best standards according to the latest expert assessments. We were unable to achieve the accelerated creation and large-scale assimilation of fundamentally new types of equipment. We have to increase output by over 40 percent in the current 5-year plan period. Labor productivity will grow by nearly 50 percent. The proportion of output matching up to world levels must be brought up to 90 percent by 1990. The reliability of recently assimilated equipment will be increased by 50-100 percent.

The time needed to create new equipment must be reduced by a factor of 3-4, and, naturally, much must be done to improve the working and living conditions of the industry's workforce. That is the overall line on which we are working now.

[Leshchinskiy] What is being done to free ourselves from importing many types of building equipment?

[Varnachev] It is planned to significantly improve the structure of the manufacture of machinery. Thus, the production of hydraulic-drive cranes will be increased. Soviet-made self-propelled cranes with a lifting capacity of 160 metric tons and 250 metric tons will be manufactured. The production of powerful bulldozers of the 25 metric ton class will be doubled. Soviet-made pipelaying cranes for oil and gas pipelines already have been developed and are being manufactured. Excavators with a bucket capacity of over 1.5 cubic meters will be produced in numbers approximating to builders' requirements. It is planned to mass-produce mini-excavators. There will be a significant increase in the production of transit concrete-mixers and transit concrete-pumping machines, land-improvement, and tree-felling machinery. Fourteen new technological lines for the manufacture of building materials will be created and brought into production, including the construction of 140 factories to make bricks through a fundamentally new process using completely Soviet-built equipment. Many other tasks also must be accomplished.

[Leshchinskiy] Yevgeniy Andreyevich, it is common knowledge that one of the reasons for the long time it takes to complete construction work is the shortage of power tools and equipment for carrying out finishing work, painting, and so on.

[Varnachev] Yes, you are correct. The position is changing, but very slowly. The builders still do not have sufficient quantities of that type of machinery, and they make no secret of their complaints either. We have drawn up a broad program for reducing manual labor, in the broad sense of the concept. Through the introduction of on-board manipulators, small earth-digging transport equipment, and single-bucket mini-excavators, it is possible to free hundreds of thousands of builders from manual labor. On the subject of finishing work, minstroydormash [ministry of construction, road and municipal machine building] is planning to boost, at a priority rate, the output of equipment intended for the integrated mechanization of finishing work during the 12th 5-Year Plan period.

I would like to say a brief word about our social development plans. There is a great deal to be done here. In order to more completely satisfy the requirements for housing, children's preschool facilities, social, and cultural amenities and public utilities, 25 percent more capital investment has been allocated in the 12th 5-Year Plan period than the previous plan period. Quite a lot of housing also will be built out of enterprises' funds. Fulfillment of the set tasks is expected to be carried out by both the contract-labor method and through a sizeable increase in the volume of work being undertaken by the direct-labor method. For that purpose, a significant increase is taking place in the capacities of the ministry's construction subdivisions already this year. I am certain that our collectives will cope with the task set.

Esteemed comrade machine builders! As I come to the end of my address, taking advantage of the opportunity offered me, I would like to sincerely congratulate workers, technicians, process engineers, designers, scientists, and all machine builders on the occasion of their professional festival, and to wish them health and success in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 29-30 SEP REPORTED

LD010041 [Editiorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 29 and 30 September. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each time.

29 September

Northern Ossetia farms have begun the mass digging of potatoes. (0000)

Soya harvesting has begun in the southern rayons of Amur Oblast and will be carried out on 400,000 hectares. (0006)

The harvest drive in Kurgan Oblast is being completed under difficult weather conditions. Over the past few days rain has been falling constantly here and it has gotten cold. Almost one-third of the grain crop has yet to be threshed on the collective and state farms. The oblast party committee and executive committee of oblast Soviet of people's deputies has appealed to the participants in the harvesting to take every possible measure to save the harvest. Additional harvesting equipment and transportation, are being sent to the farms that are lagging behind. Particular attention is being paid to creating good conditions for the people engaged in field work. They are being given warm clothing and hot food has been made available.

To date over 300,000 metric tons of raw cotton has arrived at procurement points in Tajikistan, one-third of the amount planned. Almost one-half of the cotton is made up of valuable fine-fibrous varieties. (0304)

Moscow, 29 September. (TASS) -- Rice is being cultivated in the North Caucasus in the USSR, nearly 1,000 km north of the traditional rice growing zone. Furthermore, new industrial technology has been created to cultivate it. The North Caucasus and Crimean peninsula which are the most northerly areas where this crop is grown now produce over 40 percent of all the rice cultivated in the USSR. By producing it in these northerly areas, the USSR has become full self-sufficient in rice and can even export it. This does not mean that the traditional rice growing areas in Kazakhstan, Central Asia, and the Far East have lost their significance. Many farms there produce between 50 and 60 quintals per hectare. (Moscow TASS International Service in Russian) (0845)

The farms of Korov Oblast has dispatched 400,000 metric tons of grain to the state granaries. The average yield of grain has increased by 5 percent, compared with last year's yield. (1200)

Today combine harvesters left the grain fields of Turgayskaya Oblast in Kazakhstan. Grain crops here took up 2.120 million hectares. On the whole of this area, grain has been reaped and threshed. At the treshing floors, 17.5 million quintals of grain have arrived, mainly successfully fulfilled the annual plan and continue to transport grain to the state storehouses on account of their socialist pledges. (1200)

Azerbaijan farmers have sent off over 500,000 metric tons of cotton for processing to date. (1330)

30 September

The grain harvest has been completed in Pavlodar Oblast Cutting and threshing is over on the whole of the sown area - 1.8 million hectares. (0500)

Sugar beet harvesting has begun in Chechen Ingushetia. (0500)

Mari ASSR has fulfilled its 9-month plan for meat and dairy products sales to the state; nevertheless some farms could improve on their record. (0530)

Bashkiria has sold 3 million metric tons of grain to the state, which is 650,000 metric tons above plan. Crop harvesting is being completed in difficult weather conditions. (0901)

Mass harvesting of Rice is underway in the Odessa Oblast. (0901)

Agricultural workers of Kurgan Oblast today delivered the 1 millionth metric ton of grain to the state storehouses and are approaching fulfillment of the plan. (1200)

By today, farms in Ryazan Oblast have sold 350,000 metric tons of potatoes to the state. Tubers have been picked from 80,000 hectares and the harvest is practically in its final phase. The target of potatoes for dispatch to Moscow has been completely fulfilled. (1200)

Tselinograd Oblast frams have completed their grain threshing, the first in the Kazakhstan virgin land, thanks to help from mechanizers from Moldavia and the Ukraine. (1200)

Rice-fields along the Black Sea are yielding on average 40 quintals per hectare thanks to intensive methods. This year Odessa Oblast aims to sell the state no less than 22,000 metric tons of rice. (1200)

COMPUTER USE IN FARM LABOR ASSESSED FAVORABLY

LD301244 Moscow TASS in English 1229 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS -- Can computers help boost milk and meat production? They certainly can, A. Calikis, Dr. of agriculture and manager of the livestock breeding analysis centre of Latvia's Research Institute of Livestock Breeding and Veterinary, says in PRAVDA. This daring statement is based on the results of the 15-year operation of an automated selection system. Milk production per head of the dairy herd rose by 553 kilograms a year after the introduction of the system in the Kirimulda Experimental Farm in the Soviet Baltic republic of Latvia. The charts produced by the system make it possible to trace within three minutes the lineage of a cow or bull through 25 generations. Needless to say, it is a great help in selection work. The computer prints out work sheets for zootechnological operations for middle-level specialists, using the algorithms prepared by scientists. When milk production or weight gains are below standard, the computer draws the attention of specialists concerned to the need of prophylactic measures. The computer also prepares integrated productivity and reproduction sheets, breaking the results down by groups of milk machines operators, individual complexes, the farm and the district as a whole. What is important, the scientist stressed, is that reports go not from the grassroots to managers but vice versa. A realistic picture is thus put together, enabling managers promptly and correctly to respond to new situations. Moreover, the computer can compile well-substantiated forecasts for milk production and new issue.

Along with other measures, the computer systems helps reduce by 40-60 percent specialists' labour inputs into zootechnological and breeding record-keeping and data-processing and makes it possible more efficiently to manage dairy production.